The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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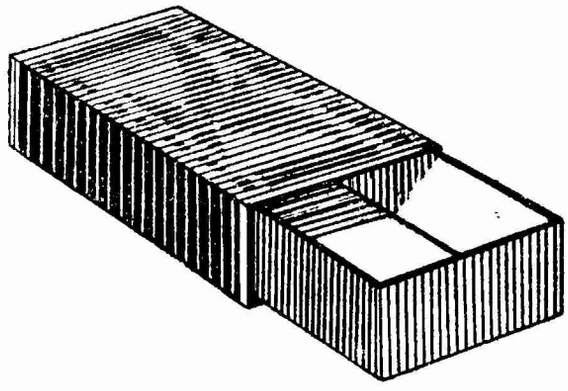

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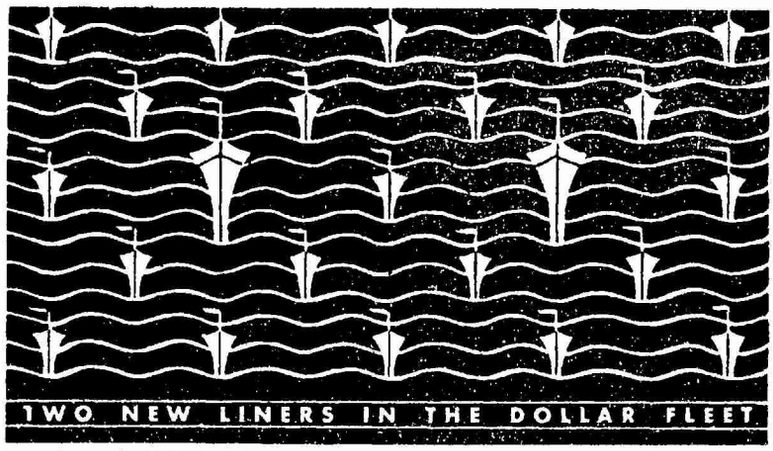

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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WASHINGTON OFFICE,
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FRENCHTOWN GAMBLING, GRAFT AND GARBAGE

LOCAL foreign newspapers this week have printed much about the strike of Chinese garbage-collectors in the Shanghai French Concession. Some 2,500 Chinese laborers are involved in the strike and since there has been no garbage removal for more than a week, the streets of the Concession are piled with heaps of refuse. Foreign and Chinese residents have voiced their indignation in the newspapers, but apparently to no avail—at least nothing had been done up to the middle of this week. Since this is the season of hot weather and disease epidemics, the dangers involved in the Frenchtown garbage-collectors' strike need not be emphasized: they are generally realized by foreigners and Chinese alike. This strike of Chinese employes of the French Concession, which might easily have been avoided, serves to call attention to the generally unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in the French-administered section of Shanghai. As repeatedly emphasized in *The Review* conditions existing in the Shanghai French Concession are about as bad as diabolical human ingenuity can possibly make them. There was a time when Frenchmen took pride in making their Concession at Shanghai a "little bit of France" on Oriental soil. The Concession was kept clean, morally and physically and as a result it became the most desirable place of residence on the China coast. The American community in looking about for a location for their school and church and community center naturally selected Frenchtown. Individually and collectively the Americans, although having little or no voice in the administration of the French Concession, have nevertheless expended considerable money in improving the residence area of the French-administered section of Shanghai. Foreigners of other nationalities as well as the wealthier classes of Chinese have also cooperated in the development of this territory. But in recent years and for reasons not discernible to outsiders, the French have "let-down" in their administrative efficiency. First they permitted a gang of Chinese opium and dope-smugglers to establish themselves in the Concession, where under French exterritorial protection they have consolidated their position to such an extent as to be practically impregnable. Next, the French authorities permitted the opening of gambling

houses catering to Chinese, which have become practically as formidable as the drug-ring. Now, as a final step toward debauchery, the local French officials have permitted the opening of gambling houses catering to foreigners. The foreign "ring" which controls these houses operates in accordance with a clever scheme. They rent furnished houses in the residence section which they convert into gambling "palaces" where any type of game of chance may be patronized. When the residents of any particular street or block raise a protest, this house is closed and the proprietors move to a new location. In this way they keep their wheels, dice and card games going continuously to the immense profit of the proprietors and allegedly, the officials cooperating. In the lower stratas of vice the situation in the French Concession is even worse. There is one entire street in the down-town section which is given over to the lowest types of dance-halls and saloons which cater to foreign sailors. It is alleged that narcotics are dispensed openly in these places and as for prostitution there are so many houses of this character within a few minutes walk of the French Consulate and Municipal Building that it probably would require an entire night for one to visit all of them. The foreign residents of the French Concession have become seriously wrought up over the garbage strike, but the high-smelling piles of garbage are really the least offensive phase of the Frenchtown situation. There is hope however, that indignation over the garbage situation may prompt the Frenchtown residents, Chinese as well as foreigners, to start such a commotion that it might, conceivably be heard in Paris and result in a general clean-up. The situation has become so bad and degeneration so serious that it is obviously beyond the power or desire of local French officialdom to effect reforms on their own behalf!

THE THORBURN CASE AND EXTERRITORIALITY

JOHN THORBURN, a British youth 19 years old, who grew up and received his education in the International Settlement, suduenly left home on June 1 and disappeared. Being a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps he was possessed of a revolver, which he apparently took with him. A few days after young Thorburn disappeared two seriously wounded Chinese soldiers were brought to a Shanghai hospital, one of whom later died. Shortly afterward there was a report of a fight between Chinese soldiers and a foreigner, supposedly a Russian, in the vicinity of the town of Quinsan located a few miles to the north of Shanghai, the report stating that two Chinese soldiers had been shot and the foreigner badly handled. By putting two and together, Thorburn's family and local British officialdom came to the conclusion that young Thorburn probably was the foreigner who had been involved in the gun-fight with the Chinese soldiers. The British consular authorities made an investigation and apparently have established the fact, to their own satisfaction at least, that John Thorburn was the foreigner involved in the fight and that he is still being held by the Chinese military authorities in or near Soochow. Reports in the local British newspapers allege that he is suffering from a bayonet wound and from bruises received in the fight with the Chinese soldiers; also there have been allegations that he was tortured and one of his ears cut off. According to reports in the Chinese newspapers, the Chinese military authorities at first denied that any fight had taken place between a foreigner and Chinese soldiers, but later reports were not so definite. Nanking later sent a committee to Soochow to investigate and according to report there was no foreigner answering Thorburn's description in the military prison. The British papers in Shanghai, however, have alleged that Thorburn had been taken to another prison located outside of Soochow at a place called Lion Hill. The case has been considerably exacerbated by editorial charges and counter-charges and insinuations which have appeared in the Chinese and British papers. The *China Press* (Chinese-owned) sent a reporter to Soochow to investigate the case, and according to a report published in the July 7 issue of the paper, Thorburn was taken to Nanking shortly following his alleged fight with Chinese soldiers. The report quoted numerous witnesses who stated that Thorburn was not injured when he was taken to Nanking by the Chinese military.

That the Thorburn case, in the event Thorburn was involved in the fight with Chinese soldiers and is being held in a Chinese military prison, is an embarrassing one goes without saying. Under ordinary exterritorial conditions, he would have been handed over immediately to the British authorities, or to go back a few years one might easily imagine British gunboats threatening reprisals on some Chinese town in the event he was not handed over immediately. But the situation is different today: the Chinese Government has officially declared exterritoriality abolished and the question is a subject of diplomatic negotiation. While it is believed in some quarters that China and Britain have practically reached an understanding on the subject, in other quarters the situation is said to be "deadlocked." In view of this situation, young Thorburn chose a bad time to venture into Chinese territory with a revolver and wearing part of a foreign military uniform. If he was "looking for trouble" as some of the reports in the foreign papers alleged, he chose an excellent method of finding it quickly and efficiently by getting into a fight with Chinese soldiers; for he not only succeeded in getting himself into complications by killing one soldier and wounding another, but has also caused international discord due to the present uncertain status of the extrality question. In view of the National Government's official abolition of exterritoriality, there is hope that the Chinese authorities will now have the courage of their convictions and bring young Thorburn to trial. Assuming that it is Thorburn who is being held, any further delay can but aggravate the case. If the National Government is sincere in its declaration that exterritoriality has been abolished in territory under Chinese control, then China should proceed immediately to a trial of Thorburn before a regular Chinese court and should notify the British authorities to this effect, and invite them to send an observer to watch the case. If the Chinese authorities

do not intend to bring him to trial, then they should hand him over to the British authorities with a request that he be tried in the British Court. This would immediately clarify the atmosphere and put an end to the editorial insinuations appearing in the British newspapers that the Thorburn case is likely to cause the Powers to change their present policy on the abolition of exterritoriality—which is most unlikely. In the meantime it is suggested that any other foreign youths who may have ambitions to go out and single-handedly "clean up China" should restrain their activities for the present at least.

DEPORTATION OF A CHINESE COMMUNIST FROM U. S.

IT was inevitable that the recent deportation of a Chinese Communist student from the United States should have attracted widespread attention in China. Chinese interest in the deportation, at least from an official standpoint, was not due to any sympathy for the Chinese student Communist who was deported, but due to the obvious connection between this case and recent unsuccessful efforts of the Chinese Government to deport certain American newspaper correspondents because of objections on the part of Chinese officialdom to the writings of the correspondents. Owing to the existence of exterritoriality, the Chinese Government was unable to enforce its deportation order against an American citizen residing in China; hence the interest stirred up in Chinese official circles by the facility with which the U. S. Government enforced a deportation order against a Chinese student, who allegedly had been advocating the "overthrow" of the American Government and the substitution of a Communist regime. The pictures of the Chinese student Communist, Tao Tsung-li, and the riots which took place in New York on the occasion of his deportation are reproduced from the pictorial section of *The Shun Pao*, leading Chinese daily in Shanghai which displayed the pictures in half-page space. Various Chinese publications have called attention to this case as an added reason for the early abolition of exterritoriality which would give the Chinese authorities similar power to get rid of alien residents whom they do not want.

However, the reports which appeared in the New York newspapers regarding the deportation of the Chinese student showed that considerable opposition was in evidence, particularly in educational circles. Apparently they were successful in inducing Federal Judge John M. Woolsey of New York to change the original order which directed that Tao Tsung-li be deported to a Chinese port where he could be turned over to officials of the Government. At a hearing held on May 20 the judge indicated that the student might be permitted to go to Russia or to some other country than China. Judge Woolsey said, "Certainly we don't want to send this poor chap to his death, which probably would be the result if he were deported to a Chinese port." According to a report which appeared in *The New York Times* on June 16, Tao Tsung-li had been a student at New York University and apparently had become affiliated with certain American radical organizations, in which connection he apparently had delivered addresses advocating the overthrow of the American Government. Under power which the United States Government possesses to deport aliens who are engaged in seditious activities, Tao Tsung-li was ordered to surrender himself to the immigration officials at Ellis Island, New York, on May 15. When he appeared at the Battery to take the ferry to Ellis Island, a crowd of some 150 American sympathizers had gathered for the purpose of holding an agitation in Tao's behalf. Tao made a short speech in which he declared he would continue working until his "dying day for the workers of the world." An American named Fred C. Beidenkapp, a member of the so-called International Labor Defense then mounted a bench and started to make a speech, whereupon a squad of New York police appeared on the scene. Immediately a fight ensued in the course of which the police wielded their clubs freely resulting in a number of bruised and broken heads. One woman was knocked down and a newspaper photographer was roughly handled. The incident naturally attracted considerable attention and strong criticism of police methods. A law firm known as Shorr, Brodsky and King, which had been employed in Tao's behalf obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Federal Judge John C. Knox delaying Tao's deportation in order that another hearing could be held. Although a report of the second hearing was not given, it was indicated that the Chinese student Communist would not be deported to China, but probably to Russia or some other country. The report stated that Tao was a member of an organization known as the "Alliance of Chinese Anti-Imperialists in America," in which connection he had been engaged in Communistic activities and had advocated the overthrow of the American Government. A number of American organizations sent appeals to President Hoover urging that Tao be not deported to China, and in addition several prominent American educators, including Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University made appeals in his behalf. Members of the faculty of New York University, including Professors H. H. Horne, Philip W. L. Cox, A. D. Whiteman, Charles Hodges, Charles C. Thach, Ray C. Bridgman, H. E. Meyer, E. Louis Antz and Johnathan F. Scott, sent a telegram to President Hoover, reading as follows: "We the undersigned members of the School of Education, New York University, protest against the deportation to China of Tao Tsung-li and suggest that he may be allowed to depart to any country he wishes at his own expense."

A further report dealing with the deportation proceedings against Tao Tsung-li, which appeared in the *New York Herald-Tribune* quoted the Assistant Secretary of Labor at Washington as declaring that the Chinese student "would be deported to a Chinese port despite the receipt of a number of protests asking that he be permitted to depart from the United States voluntarily to some other country than China." The report in the *Herald-Tribune* stated that Tao Tsung-li had gone to the United States originally as a Boxer Indemnity student and had entered Stanford University, California. After receiving his de-

(From the Shun Pao)

On the right is Tao Tsung-li, Chinese Communist student, who was ordered deported from the United States. The remainder of the picture shows a fight which developed when New York police dispersed a crowd of American sympathizers who had gathered to protest against the deportation.

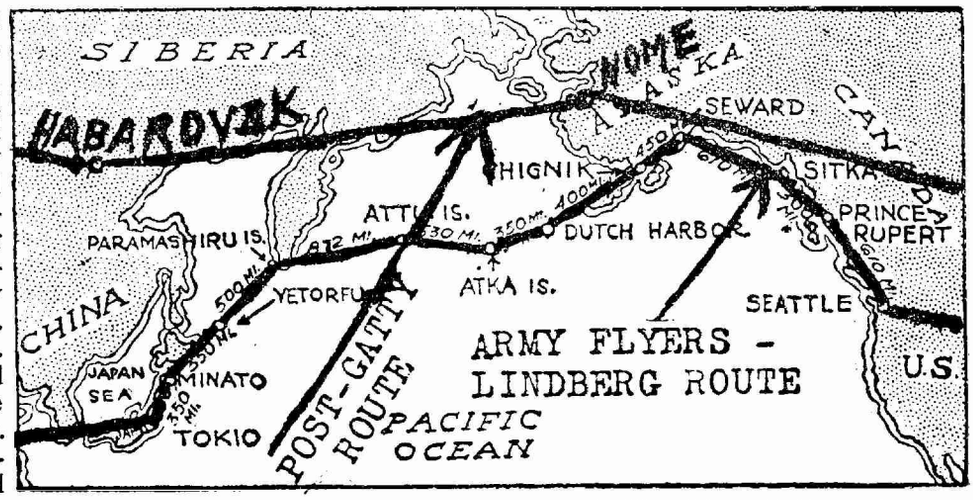
gree he went to New York and studied at various universities, including New York University. He then went to Europe for a time following which he returned to the United States. He was arrested on December 11 and at the preliminary hearing various books and pamphlets which had been seized in Tao's room were produced and used against him on the charge that he belonged to organizations which advocated the overthrow of the American Government. While under detention at Ellis Island Tao and an Italian anti-Fascist raised a disturbance regarding the quality of food that was served to the prisoners. On December 28 Tao was released on bail which was provided by the International Labor Defense, the bond being for G.$3,000. Later two additional charges were filed with the Federal Court against Tao, one being that he advocated the abolition of all laws and the other that he had entered the United States under "false pretences" when he returned from Europe in 1929. Tao denied these charges and was supported by practically evory labor organization in New York as well as by a number of prominent educationalists. The final decision of the U. S. Federal Court on the application that Tao be permitted to depart from the United States voluntarily, had not been published in any of the latest newspapers to be received from the United States.

Significance of the Flights Across the North Pacific

THE successful flight of the American aviators Post and Gatty across the North Pacific from Habarovsk, Siberia to Nome, Alaska and the scheduled flights of the Lindberghs and the French aviators Le Brix and Doret along somewhat similar routes, have aroused deep interest in the matter of aviation communication between North America and Asia. The American aviators, Capt. Wiley Post and Lieut. Harold Gatty, actually flew entirely around the world in about eight days in their single-motored "Lockheed-Vega" monoplane, the distance, being about 16,000 miles. The flight across the North Pacific Ocean from Habarovsk, Siberia to Nome, Alaska, a distance of about 2,300 miles was accomplished in less than 24 hours; hence the flight from Asiatic territory to New York occupied considerably less than three days. Figured on this basis it should be possible to fly from a Chinese city such as Peiping to Chicago in three days by following the North Pacific route. No one has yet made the flight from Japan to an American port, but it is altogether posible that the Frenchmen LeBrix and Doret, may hop from a Japanese port to Canadian or United States territory in less than 36 hours. Two other French aviators in 1929 flew from Paris to North Manchuria, a distance of more than 5,000 miles in about 36 hours without stop. LeBrix and Doret hope to be able to fly from Paris to Tokyo in one hop without refuelling and there is hope they will make it.

While little attention has been paid to flights across the North Pacific, as compared with the North Atlantic, there is no question but what the Post-Gatty achievement points the way to future aviation communication between the Asiatic and North American continents. The scheduled flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife, who, according to report will fol-

low the Aleutian Island route, is undoubtedly for the same trail-blazing purpose, the establishment of aviation connection between America and Asia. Lindbergh's flights between the United States and Mexico, about the Carribean and to South America were for the purpose of stimulating interest in aviation communication between North and South America and Col. Lindbergh succeeded in accomplishing his purpose for regular air-mail services are now being maintained. A report of the contemplated Lindbergh flight to Asia which appeared in The Chicago Tribune on June 5 stated that they probably will follow the Aleutian Island route, using the same type of plane as Post and Gatty, but equipped with pontoons for landing on the water. Col. Lindbergh stated that the flight was for "pleasure purposes" only and no attempt would be made to break any flight records. Unless they have changed their plans since the Post and Gatty accomplishment, they will start from Seattle and fly leisurely along the Alaskan coast and thence along the Aleutian Islands to northern Japan. From Japan they will come to China. Col. Lindbergh said he and Mrs. Lindbergh had not decided where they would go, once they reached the Orient. Neither have they determined how long they will spend in Japan and China or whether they will fly back to the United States or ship their plane and take passage on an ocean liner. The closest direct hop between American and Japanese territory would involve an ocean flight of 600 miles between Attu, most westerly of the Aleutian islands, off the Alaskan coast and Shumstui, most northern and eastern island of the Japanese empire. A shorter flight of between 300 and 400 miles could be made between Attu and the soviet Kamchatka peninsula. Before reaching the tip of the Alaskan peninsula the Lindbergs must negotiate the North Pacific coast stretch. Here gales, violent rains, and even blizzards might be encountered. From Chigni, at the top of the peninsula, to Dutch Harbor, in the Fox islands, just west of the peninsula, is 400 miles. Westward 350 miles over the Aleutians, where blizzards are frequent, is Atka island. Attu island is 500 miles along, the most westerly bit of land belonging to the North American continent. Beyond Attu island open-water stretches 600 miles to Shumstui, most northerly and easterly of the Kurile islands of the Japanese empire. Should the route lead to Copper islands, soviet territory, near the Kamchatka peninsula or the peninsula proper, the distance would be cut to about 350 miles.



This map improvised from a sketch appearing in *The Chicago Tribune*, shows the new air-routes between Asia and North America. The northern route from Habarovsk, Siberia, to Nome, Alaska was the one recently blazed by the American aviators, Post and Gatty. The southern route along the Aleutian Islands is the one that probably will be followed by Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh in their seheduled flight across the North Pacific. The American Army flyers in 1924 and the Soviet flyers in 1929 followed the Aleutian Island Route, the Americans making it in eight hops while the Russians did it in three hops.

Aviation development has been so rapid in recent years that the public has developed the habit of forgetting great accomplishments in the face of constantly recurring newer and more startling feats. In this connection it was interesting to note that none of the local newspapers seemed to remember that only two years ago Soviet Russian aviators flew across the North Pacific in three hops along the Aleutian Island route from Kamchatka Peninsula on the Siberian coast. And the then startling flight of the American Army aviators who crossed the North Pacific, also along the Aleutian Island route, in 1924 has been almost entirely forgotten. Starting with five planes equipped with pontoons, the American Army aviators managed to get four of their planes across from America to Asia in eight hops. But they had the assistance of the entire American fleet in the Pacific for refuelling and reconditioning purposes which had the effect of practicaly eliminating all hazards. The aviators, Capt. Wiley Post, who has only one eye, and Lieut. Harold Gatty, who is of American Indian blood, made the flight without any assistance at all; hence one wonders what to expect next. At any rate closer and quicker communication between North America and Asia in is prospect!

What the public, at least in the Far East, has not realized is that there already has been great aviation development under American auspices in the Alaskan Territory. A recent report of the U. S. Department of the Interior contained a map of Alaska showing 74 aviation fields already in use, the one nearest Asia being at Nome on the southern coast of the Seward Peninsula. From Nome it is a comparatively short hop to Fairbanks at the northern extremity of the government railway and from Fairbanks it's an easy matter to fly to any number of western Canadian towns which have air-ports. Practically all of the Alaskan towns are connected by telegraph and radio, hence the matter of flying from North America to Asia should be little more hazardous (in the summer-time) than flights across Europe or the United States or along the Yangtsze River in China. Surely it will not be long before mail between these two continents will contain postmarks indicating three days in transit instead of three weeks as is the case at present.

Japan Uses Koreans in New Plan to "Conquer" Manchuria

UNDAUNTED by her failure to populate Manchuria with her own people, the Japanese Government is now apparently making another attempt to accomplish the same object by the use of Korean "settlers," otherwise natives of Korea, which is a Japanese colony.

This apparently is the explantion of the recent "incidents" which have received considerable news attention in the local Chinese and foreign papers for several days, beginning on July 2 when a mob of 500 Chinese farmers stormed a Korean "settlement" at the town of Wanpaoshan, located a short distance to the north of Changchun. The fact that a Korean settlement has been established more than 200 miles distant from the boundary of Korea inside Chinese territory will be interesting news to most persons, particularly those who will take the trouble to inspect a map of Manchuria. The town of Changchun is the division point between the so-called Japanese and Russian "spheres" in Manchuria. It is here that travelers leave the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway and embark on the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern line. It is also at Changchun, located far inside Chinese territory that Japan maintains a large garrison force consisting of one infantry regiment, one infantry brigade and in addition a Japanese general staff headquarters.

The recent incident was the direct result of the establishment of a Japanese officially-supported Korean "settlement," consisting of some 200 Korean farmers who apparently were engaged in rice farming. According to reports sent to Shanghai by the semi-official Japanese *Rengo* news service, the trouble started when Chinese farmers interfered with the irrigation works which the Japanese development company had constructed for the purpose of drawing water from the Yitung River for the purpose of flooding the rice-fields. The Chinese farmers were assisted by the local "Peace Preservation Corps" or Chinese police department which ordered a cessation of the Japanese-Korean activities. It seems the Chinese authorities had originally ordered a discontinuance of the construction of the irrigation works on June 1, but the Japanese had continued the work despite the Chinese order. Last week the Chinese made another attempt to stop the work by arresting nine of the Korean farmers. The Japanese Consul at Changchun immediately protested to the local officials of Kirin province in which the Korean settlement is located. But the animosities of the Chinese farmers had now been aroused and as a result a mob of some 500 Chinese farmers, armed with hoes, rakes and scythes, stormed the Korean irrigation works and destroyed the ditches. The Japanese consular althorities in Changchun then rushed police and military reinforcements into the district with the usual results; the Chinese farmers were evicted and the Japanese military is now in undisputed control of the territory. A dispatch from Tokyo on July 3 (*Rengo*) stated that the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden, upon instructions from Tokyo, had lodged a strong protest with the Chinese authorities, the report alleging that Mr. Morishima, the Japanese Consul-General had threatened to "reconsider Japan's attitude on the exterritorial question;" had threatened to resort to "timely measures which the Government thinks fit," in the event the Chinese authorities in Manchuria continue to "set the Japanese warnings at defiance." Continuing the *Rengo* dispatch declared that the Japanese Government "was determined to secure an understanding with the Chinese authorities and compel a reconstruction of the Korean irrigation works which had been destroyed by the Chinese farmers, and furthermore to settle definitely the right of Koreans to settle 'peacefully' in Manchuria."

As a direct result of the clash between Chinese and Korean farmers in the Wanpaoshan district, there was serious rioting between Chinese and Koreans in Seoul, the capital of Korea where the Chinese Government maintains a consulate. A report by *Reuter* (British) news service stated that there were 55 clashes between groups of Chinese and Koreans on July 3, resulting in more than 100 Chinese being injured. The Japanese police made some 40 arrests before the rioting on July 3 was quelled.

On the days immediately following the original outbreaks in Korea on July 3 and 4, the situation rapidly became worse. According to a report by *The United Press* from Seoul which appeared in *The Shanghai Evening Post* on July 7 the death toll among Chinese residents of Korea had reached the total of 41 men and 3 women. The report stated that while hundreds of Chinese had been wounded, those seriously wounded numbered 68 men and 14 women who had been taken to hospitals. Most of the deaths occurred at the town of Heijo, located a short distance northeast of Seoul, but a report by Reuters service stated that rioting had occurred throughout Korea at practically every city and town where Chinese resided or had business enterprises. The United Press reports stated that while a number of Japanese police and Koreans had been injured only one Korean was known to have been killed. Six Japanese police were wounded in the rioting at Heijo where a mob of 3,000 Koreans stormed a Chinese factory where the Chinese community had fled for protection. The Japanese police report also stated that some 3,886 Chinese were being given protection in the Japanese police station at Keijo. In Keijo as well as other places throughout Korea, most of the Chinese houses and residence quarters and places of business were robbed and burned. Another place where rioting was serious was Chosuido where the Korean rioters burned the so-called "barracks" where the Chinese lived. Reports by Rengo stated that more than 1,500 Chinese residents of Seoul, the capital of Korea had fled to the Chinese Consulate in that city for protection. The Chinese consular officials as well as reports from neutral sources have generally alleged that the Japanese took little action to suppress the rioting at its inception and in some cases there

were allegations from Chinese sources that the rioting was artificially stimulated by the Japanese as a means of bringing pressure on the Chinese authorities in Manchuria over the Wanpaoshan incident. An official Kuomin report on July 5 from Kirin stated that the Japanese Consul there had demanded that the Chinese authorities immediately compensate the Korean farmers for the damages done to their irrigation works by the Chinese mob in the Wanpaoshan district. The Kuomin report alleged that the Japanese had sent 500 gendarmes into the district and concluded with the allegation that the Japanese authorities were "exploting the incident as a means of pushing their demands for the right of Koreans to lease and purchase land for colonization purposes in Manchuria." In further reference to the matter of Japanese policy in Manchuria, a Rengo dispatch on July 6 stated that the Japanese Foreign Office had sent instructions to the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden, ordering him to immediately open negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a settlement of "various pending problems affecting Manchuria, including the recent Wanpaoshan incident." The Japanese Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Shigemitsu, was quoted in a Rengo dispatch on July 7 as declaring that "Japan does not countenance violence under any circumstances and is exerting her utmost efforts to quell the rioting in Korea." Mr. Shigemitsu also denied a report published in The China Press (Shanghai) alleging that Japanese troops had been dispatched to Kirin province.

Turning to the Chinese accounts of the Wanpaoshan incident, the official *Kuomin* service circulated a report from Harbin on July 3 which stated that the Japanese military-police sent into the district had trained their machine guns on the Chinese resulting in the killing of some 10 Chinese farmers and two mounted Chinese police. The report declared that the Chinese were killed "while attempting to prevent the forcible cultivation of rice fields by Koreans.... the Chinese were greatly outnumbered and subsequently were forced to evacuate the district....Despite treaty stipulations that foreigners are not allowed to engage in farming on Chinese soil, the Koreans have migrated to the district in great numbers for the cultivation of rice-lands, thus ignoring the protests of the Chinese peasants....the incident arose when the Korean intruders forcibly built irrigation ditches interfering with the watering arrangements of the Chinese farmers....Units from the Japanese garrison force in Manchuria were immediately summoned when the Chinese farmers took steps to protect themselves....The Chinese authorities have urged the people to keep calm while an attempt is being made to adjust the affair through diplomatic channels....It is generally believed that the Japanese troops deliberately instigated the Koreans to resort to violence."

The *China Times*, one of the most outspoken Chinese newspapers at Shanghai published two dispatches from Kirin and Mukden on July 5, stating that the Korean farmers, with official Japanese backing, had forcibly colonized the Wanpaoshan district for agricultural development purposes. Japanese police had always been established in the area for "protecting" the Koreans. The recent dispute arose over irrigation rights, there being an insufficiency of water for both the Chinese and Korean farmers. In order to protect their interests the Chinese farmers filled up the Korean irrigation ditches. The Japanese sent troops from the Changchun garrison. The Chinese farmers were fired on with machine-guns, causing many casualties. Many Chinese farmers also were arrested. More Japanese reserves were rushed into the area and the Chinese farmers as well as the Chinese police were evicted from the entire district. The Chinese authorities of Kirin province have demanded a withdrawal of the Japanese military, but the Japanese have retaliated by sending more reinforcements. The Japanese have mounted machine-guns on the irrigation embankments and a "state of war" exists in the territory.

The Japanese *Rengo* service on July 3 circulated a report from Tokyo alleging that the Korean "settlement" had been developed by some 200 Korean farmers who had gone to the Wanpaoshan district in order to escape from the "Communistic" riots in Korea last summer. It was claimed that the Koreans had leased the land "legally" from the Chinese land-owners. Another *Rengo* message from Changchun alleged that the Chinese authorities had dispatched guards to the district from the Kirin-Changchun Railway and that a portion of the Chinese 66th Brigade at Kwangchengtse had been mobilized. The Japanese report concluded with the following words, "On the other hand the Japanese light-machine-gun unit was ready to proceed to the scene at midnight, but later was ordered to postpone its departure pending further information." Another Japanese report from Changchun alleged that 50 Korean farmers had been arrested by the Chinese authorities and sent to Kirin, the capital of the province for trial.

Of direct interest in connection with the Wanpaoshan incident and others of similar nature which have occurred in the past two years, particularly in the so-called Chentiao district of Manchuria which borders on Korea, the Japanese War Department summoned a military conference on July 2 which decided to establish a permanent military garrison in South Manchuria. It was stated that the 8th Japanese Division at Hirosaki or the 9th Division at Kanazawa would be sent to Manchuria for permanent garrison purposes...."the enforcement of the plan resulting in the increase of Japanese military strength in Manchuria by 2,000 to 3,000 troops." The new "permanent" Japanese garrison will be established in the following Manchurian cities and towns:

Liaoyang, (located southward of Mukden on the South Manchuria Railway): One regiment of infantry, one infantry brigade and Staff Headquarters of the Permanent Division.

Changchun, (located midway between Mukden and Harbin at junction of Japanese South Manchuria Railway and Soviet Chinese Eastern line): One regiment of infantry, one infantry brigade and General Staff Headquarters of Division.

Port Arthur, (located near Dairen within Japanese leased zone on Liaotung Peninsula): One regiment of infantry.

Mlkden, (capital of Fengtien province and headquarters of Chinese administration in Manchuria): One regiment of infantry.

Kungchuling, (located short distance northwest of Mukden): One cavalry regiment.

Haicheng (Located on South Manchuria Railway about midway between Mukden and Dairen): One artillery Regiment.

Tiehling, (located a few miles northeast of Mukden): One battalion of engineers.

In addition to the foregoing *Rengo* report, *Reuter* service carried a report from Tokyo on June 27 stating that the Japanese General Staff had decided "for strategic reasons" to transfer a division of troops stationed at Kyoto, Japan, to Korea for permanent garrison purposes, "thereby raising the Korean garrison to a total of three divisions." However, it was stated that the sanction of the Japanese Diet would be necessary before the actual transfer could be made.

As indicated in the opening paragraph of this article, the recent clash of Chinese and Koreans at Wanpaoshan, which was the most serious of numerous similar incidents in recent months, was the direct result of Japanese plans for the "colonization" of South Manchuria by using Korean farmers, who are subjects of the Japanese Empire. Originally Japan attempted to colonize South Manchuria with Japanese settlers, but despite the expenditure of vast sums of money the plan was a failure. After more than two decades of effort there are today less than 200,000 Japanese in all Manchuria and of this number, more than 150,000 reside within the Japanese leased territory on the Liaotung Peninsula, in the Japanese Concessions at Mukden and Changchun or within the "zone" extending for five miles on each side of the South Manchuria Railway where the Japanese Government exercises autocratic control. Most of these Japanese subjects are connected directly or indirectly with the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway Coal and iron-mining industries, or with subsidized industries which are controlled by the Railway. The independent Japanese "settler" in Manchuria has been a complete failure because of his inability to withstand Chinese competition.

As a result of the failure to colonize South Manchuria with Japanese peasants, the Japanese Government then turned to the Koreans. Originally the Japanese Government paid little attention to the emigration of Koreans into Chinese territory and as a result they gave the Chinese authorities little trouble. Thousands of them became Chinese citizens and merged themselves with the millions of Chinese farmers from Shantung province who had also migrated to this frontier country. But in recent years the Japanese Government, or at least the Military clique which actually dominates Japanese enterprise in South Manchuria, has been paying attention to these Korean settlers. They have been forced to register with the Japanese Consulates; have been forbidden to pay taxes to the Chinese authorities; and generally have been encouraged to resist any interference on the part of the Chinese authorities. Any trouble developing between the Chinese and Koreans has been followed by the dispatch of Japanese troops for "protection" purposes, particularly in the areas bordering on Korean territory, and any losses suffered by Koreans as a result of Chinese mob action has been followed by Japanese demands for indemnification. The result has been the creation of a tense situation pregnant with possibilities for an actual outbreak of war.

The matter of creating Korean agricultural settlements or "colonies," scattered throughout South Manchuria and in Inner-Mongolia has been handled by an officially subsidized organ known as the "Oriental Development Corporation," formed originally in 1908 for the purpose of encouraging Japanese peasants to emigrate to Korea. In recent years the Oriental Development Corporation has floated large loans abroad (in America and France) and has used the money for the financing of Korean agricultural "colonies" in South Manchuria. According to the *Japan Year Book,* the Oriental Development Corporation has a capital of Yen 50,000,000 (G. $25,000,000), but has outstanding bonds to the amount of Yen 141,000,000, or practically three times its capital. The Company makes loans to Korean farmers or organized Korean agricultural companies or "colonies" on liberal terms, ranging from 5 to 25 years. The Company has a charter from the Japanese Government giving it a corporate existence for 100 years. The official nature of the Company is indicated in the fact that the Japanese Government nominates the president and two vice-presidents who must be Japanese, while another vice-president may be a Korean. All of the agricultural "colonies" established by the Oriental Development Corporation have the advantages of protection by the Japanese military and Japanese exterritorial rights, which means they are not subject to Chinese courts and do not have to pay taxes to the Chinese government. As the Korean "colonies" or settlements increase, the Japanese General Staff automatically increases its garrison in Chinese territory for protection purposes.

One Year Moratorium Plan Is Approved by France

Announcement was made in Washington July 6 by President Hoover that all important creditor nations had approved the plan of a one-year's moratorium for all inter-Governmmental debts and reparations, and this was confirmed by an official French communique issued in Paris the same day. Both announcements mentioned that the accord was subject to ratification by all the countries concerned.

One of the conditions of the moratorium is that for the duration of the moratorium Germany will pay the total of her unconditional reparations annuities to the Bank of International Settlements, but France agrees that the Bank of International Settlements will place the funds received in the form of unconditional reparations annuities from Germany in guaranteed German railway bonds. Another condition is that all suspended payments bear interest, as suggested by the United States.

Chinese Employees of French Municipality Go on Strike

Following a dispute which arose between a foreign supervisor and the garbage coolies in the French Concession, some two thousand Chinese employees of the French Municipal Council went on strike end of last week. Included in the striking employees are members of the clerical, sanitary and public work departments. Mechanics and coolies in the French omnibus company also joined the strike and large crowds collected outside the omnibus depot on Route Chevalier for a time, but they dispersed quietly when ordered to do so by the police. Increases of wages and recognition of labor organizations are asked for by the employees on strike. The garbage coolies, after five days' idleness, resumed work July 7, on being assured that their grievances would be investigated.

The Anti-Communist Campaign and the Canton Situation

THAT Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be successful in defeating and breaking up the major Communist armies and red-bandit gangs which have established themselves in the mountainous sections of southeastern Kiangsi province seems reasonably certain despite the efforts of disgruntled politicians and self-seeking militarists in South China who have done everything possible in recent months to handicap the efforts of the Central Government. But whether the elimination of the Communists will lead to an automatic adjustment of the Canton situation without actual fighting remains to be seen. Although recent reports from Canton tell of renewed preparations for an advance into Kiangsi and Hunan provinces, the facts in the situation seem to be that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the leader of the Canton revolt against the Central Government, is devoting his major efforts to a fortification of his own position at Canton—which, of course, was his chief motive for starting the revolt.

According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent in South China which appears further on in these columns, the so-called Canton Movement has had the effect of greatly strengthening the Kwangsi military group, otherwise the clique which is represented by Generals Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi and their associates. And this, in consequence, has had the effect of accentuating the old rivalries between Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces which have dominated South China politics for many generations. As the situation stands today Canton is dominated by Gen. Chen Chi-tang and the 8th Cantonese army, while the political phases are controlled by Ku Ying-fan, who deserted Nanking and went to Canton several months ago. In order to control the situation at Canton, Gen. Chen Chi-tang was forced to make peace with Kwangsi and withdraw all Cantonese troops from Kwangsi province. This had the natural effect of restoring the strength of the Kwangsi militarists, who had been defeated and driven back into the mountainous sections of their own province where they were defending themselves against an invasion by Yunnanese troops. The Kwangsi generals, as a condition for peace, demanded money and military supplies from Gen. Chen Chi-tang, both of which they have received and for which they have rendered partial payment by shipping large quantities of Yunnanese and Kwangsi opium into Canton. According to the report from *The Review's* correspondent, the Kwangsi generals are again in undisputed control of their own province and apparently are not making any serious preparations for an invasion of Hunan province. On the other hand the Kwangsi military forces have been mobilized at Wuchow and other points along the Kwangtung border, apparently in preparation for an invasion of Kwangtung province. Whether the Kwangsi generals will attempt an invasion of Hunan province in the event Gen. Chiang Kai-shek should send troops into Kwangtung province remains to be seen, but according to present indications, the Kwangsi militarists will not attempt a northern advance unless Gen. Chen Chi-tang adopts a similar policy and invades Kiangsi province. The Left Wing politicians and militarists, including Wang Ching-wei and Chang Fa-kwei who went to Canton upon the invitation of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, have not been able to obtain any genuine foothold at Canton and according to recent report they are negotiating for an alliance with the Kwangsi group. Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, Left Wing militarist, and commander of the so-called "Ironside" troops, apparently become dissatisfied with the situation at Canton and has gone to Hongkong "for medical treatment."

ROUND-UP OF EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS

Aside from the actual beginning of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's military drive against the Communist armies and red-bandit gangs in Kiangsi province, the most interesting development in Far Eastern "red" politics has been the arrest and incarceration of a number of European Communists and their Chinese assistants who undoubtedly constituted the "brains" of the movement and the "link" between the Red armies in Central China and the Soviet Third International. The arrest and prosecution at Singapore of Joseph Ducroux, a notorious French Communist, has resulted in the breaking up of a widespread plot which was apparently being engineered by the Third International for the purpose of stirring up red-uprisings throughout the Far East including the important cities of Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, said uprisings apparently being staged to take place prior to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's launching of his recent anti-Communist campaign against the Chinese red generals who dominate large sections of central and south China.

Joseph Ducroux, who went by the name of Serge Lefrance, was arrested in Singapore by the British authorities upon information originally broad-casted from Paris in 1923. The French government had denied him a passport to visit Far Eastern countries and had issued a circular to that effect, but Ducroux changed his name to "Lefrance" and succeeded in obtaining a passport. He first proceeded to Moscow and then came to the Far East by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, stopping enroute in Manchuria where he is supposed to have organized Communist "cells" among the Chinese and Korean students, following which he proceeded down the China coast visiting Dairen, Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai, Hankow and Hongkong. He arrived in Singapore in April of this year and opened an office in one of the chief business buildings where he pretended to be pushing the sale of various French products.

The Criminal Investigation Department of the British police at Singapore were attracted by Ducroux's activities as a result of frequent visits to his office by Chinese students, Indians and Malays as well as young Javanese from the

Dutch East Indies. Most of the Chinese who visited his office were from the interior province of Hupeh which long has been a center of Chinese red activities due to the depredations of Ho Lung a notorious red "general" who previously was associated with Borodin the Soviet adviser to the radical Kuomintang government in Hankow in 1927. R. H. Onraet, director of the British "C. I. D.,, at Singapore finally engaged an office in the same building where Ducroux operated and by intercepting his mail and examining the contents of his waste basket finally obtained the evidence upon which he was arrested about three weeks ago. Among Ducroux' papers was found a note-book containing lists of names and addresses of fellow Communist conspirators of various nationalities, but chiefly Russians and Chinese, throughout the Far East. Ducroux was charged with stirring up seditious movements in the British colonies and was sentenced to eighteen months in jail. Among his papers was also found a plan for organizing Communist groups in British India.

As a result of the information brought out at the Ducroux trial at Singapore, the British and Chinese police authorities at Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow and the French police authorities in the Shanghai French Concession, were able to make a general round-up of Communist agents. Two foreigners, a man giving the name of Noulens and a woman giving the name of Vanderuyssen, both claiming to be Belgians, were arrested in the Shanghai International Settlement, but when brought before the Belgian consul were unable to prove their claim to Belgian nationality. When brought before the Chinese District Court, both were considered to be Russians. Papers found in their possession showed that they had been in secret communication with Ducroux in Communistic activities. Others arrested at Shanghai included a Chinese, popularly known as the "Stalin of China." He was turned over to the Chinese military authorities and immediately shot. The French authorities at Shanghai were also enabled somewhat earlier to bag three Tonkinese who had been engaged in spreading Communist doctrines among the French Annamite troops stationed at Shanghai. Two other well known Chinese Communists named Chen Tou-hsiu and Huang Chi-hsiang, both of whom had recently returned to Hongkong from Russia and one of whom had in his possession American bank notes amounting to approximately $50,000 managed to escape the British police in that city and apparently fled to Canton where they were said to have been given protection by Canton officialdom. The Chinese Communist, popularly known as the "Stalin of China," named Hsiang Chung-fa, also had recently returned to China from Moscow. Another Chinese Communist, whose address appeared in Ducroux' note-book, was named Wen Ay Kok. He was arrested in Hongkong and according to the reports in the Hongkong newspapers, the documents found in his possession showed that he had an international record but was chiefly concerned with Communisim in Indo-China. A number of Chinese associates of Ducroux in Singapore, most of them hailing from Hupeh province and one of whom was named Foo Tai-keng, were deported from the Straits Settlements immediately following Ducroux' conviction. A Chinese girl Communist, a Cantonese aged only nineteen years and another Chinese youth from Hupeh were found in possession of a large printing outfit where Communist literature was being turned out in large lots. A Singapore Malay named Amalu who was arrested in the Ducroux round-up created a disturbance when lodged in prison by delivering a speech on Communism to the other prisoners, about thirty in number. Two Javanese Communists named Majid and Jamaludin, were also deported.

The Frenchman Ducroux when arrested had in his possession travelers' checks issued by a well known American bank amounting to more than G.$12,000, while the two foreign Communists arrested at Shanghai were alleged to be in possession of still larger sums which were deposited in several Chinese banks. The breaking-up of this gang of Communists, reputedly the "brains" of the Communist movement in the Far East is expected to simplify Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's campaign against the Communist "armies" and "red-bandit" gangs in Hupeh, Hunan, Fukien and Kiangsi provinces, as it probably will make it more difficult for them to communicate with their principals in Europe who have been supplying finances and campaign-plans.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's general offensive against the Kiangsi Communist armies started on July 2, the drive being conducted by three armies led by Generals Chen Ming-shu, Sun Lien-chung and Ho Ying-chin respectively. Simultaneously with the opening of the drive, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued a number of manifestoes to the troops and the people of the province calling for a united effort in the campaign. In an address before the Kuomintang headquarters in Nanchang Gen. Chiang placed the responsibility for the Communist menace upon the Kuomintang Party, declaring that the existence of the Kuomintang Party was unnecessary unless the members were prepared to fight for public welfare and advancement. "The Kuomintang must be corrupt, otherwise it would be impossible for Communism to spread in the country," he declared. The "red" menace in China, according to Gen. Chiang, dated back to 1927 when, following the so-called Party purgation movement, small groups of "Red" outlaws were at large in the various provinces. Originally they were only detached gangs and were disorganized and could have been stamped out had it not been necessary for the Government to devote its major attention to the suppression of various revolts engineered by various disgruntled militarists and politicians. Since these gangs had not been checked they had gradually built up their strength until they had become a menace to the nation. The Communists are not merely interested in plunder, but their prime object is to destroy the National Revolution and ultimately bring about the ruination of the nation. The present campaign, stated Gen. Chiang, is therefore a war for the defense and salvation of the Republic and realization of the Three People's Principles and ultimately the complete attainment of the National Revolution. Gen. Chiang departed for the front with his staff on July 3, his object being to encourage the troops and subordinate commanders.

CAMPAIGN IS PROGRESSING

According to reports issued by the official *Kuomin* service from Nanchang on July 7 the Government's Right Wing forces under Gen. Chen Ming-hsu has been successful in capturing two Communist strongholds, Yunghu and Kupo, which were outposts for the defense of the main Red fortifications at Ningtu and Kwangchang in southeastern Kiangsi. It was claimed that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's army had captured a large number of prisoners and that several of the Communist groups apparently were making preparations to retreat toward Fukien and Kwangtung provinces. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who is commanding the Left Wing forces also reported the defeat of a Communist gang numbering 1,000, most of whom had surrendered voluntarily to the Government troops. Heavy fighting is expected to develop in the attack on the chief "Red" headquarters at Kwangchang which is said to be well fortified. The chief Communist commanders in this area are Chu Teh, Pang Teh-hui, and Kao Wei-kuo, the last named being in southern Fukien province. Another red leader in southern Kiangsi is Li Ming-sui who operates in the Suichuan district. A further Red leader, Gen. Ho Lung, who was associated with the radical Hankow government in 1927, is now operating in southern Honan. According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent at Kaifeng, Ho Lung was severely defeated in a fight with Government troops in the Sichuanhsien district of southern Honan and had fled to the Wu-tang mountains where he was trying to organize a new army by recruiting the "red-spears," "big-swords," and other bandit groups. Ho Lung's chief object was to occupy the border between Honan and Shensi. Practically all the towns which Ho Lung has occupied have been looted and burned and most of the inhabitants massacred. One village Ta-fu in southern Honan, which had held out against Ho Lung's army, was finally captured and 10,000 people put to death, according to the report.

According to a report regarding conditions in Hunan province which appeared in the *Hankow Herald* on June 30, it was claimed that more than 300,000 persons had either been killed or driven from their homes by the Red-bandit gangs in the past three years. The worst massacres had taken place in the Pingkiang and Liuyang districts, long noted for their production of linen. Practically all the towns in this area are now in ruins. The population of the district had been reduced from 700,000 to about 200,000 because of the communist occupation and terrorist methods. It was stated that the Government troops received little assistance from the villagers owing to the fear of retaliation by the Communists in the event the troops should be forced to retaliate. This was due to the Communist policy, adopted from Russia, of killing everybody in the villages who would not agree to support them. Since the Government troops could not adopt a similar policy, it was known that in many of the villages occupied by the Government troops, were still populated by Communists who posed as peasants and laborers. However, the Government forces were assisted by refugees from the Communist districts who have congregated in areas which are controlled by the Government forces. In the city of Kian in south-central Hunan it was estimated that there were more than 100,000 refugees from the red-infested districts in other parts of the province.

A report regarding the strength of the Communist armies which was published in the June 18 issue of *International Press Correspondence*, the English propaganda organ of the Third International, claimed that the number of Communist troops now engaged in the fight with the Government forces are approximately 76,000 and that they have about 50,000 rifles. In addition it was claimed that the so-called "Peasants Defense Corps," and "Red Youths' Guard," only part of which are armed, numbers about 100,000. The Soviet organ concluded its report with the statement that "the present tense struggles (between Nanking and Canton) will be of great help to the Soviet districts and the Red Army in their general plans."

SITUATION IN THE NORTH

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who has been seriously ill of typhoid at Peiping, had recovered sufficiently on July 5 to receive members of the Diplomatic Corps who are now in Peiping, including the British and American Ministers. There have been no further reports of consequence regarding the situation in the North. A report by *Reuters* from Peiping on July 1 suggested that Shih Yu-shan, the ex-Kuominchun commander, might be given a post in Honan and that Gen. Sun Tien-ying, another former-Kuominchun leader, who had also been listed as doubtful in his attitude toward Nanking, likewise might be transferred to Honan from his present location in southern Shansi. A report from Tientsin which appeared in *The China Press* on July 4 stated that Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kuominchun leader had recently departed from Chu-ao in Shansi for Yuncheng, a city in southern Shansi directly across the Yellow River from Tungkwan, the strategic city which commands the entrance to Shensi province. Tungkwan is now controlled by Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, chairman of the Shensi provincial government. According to a *Kuomin* report from Tientsin on July 4 the military authorities in that city raided a number of alleged Communist "cells" and had arrested some 20 alleged reds.

A *Kuomin* report from Changsha on July 5 stated that Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government had completed an elaborate system of fortifications west of Changsha, apparently in preparation for any attack which may be launched on Hunan from the south.

SUN FO AGAIN EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

The only political development of consequence in Canton for the past week was an address by Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways at Nanking, wherein he reiterated his previous reasons for joining the Canton movement and made a further denunciation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's alleged dictatorship. He claimed that Gen. Chiang had practically destroyed the Kuomintang Party and declared that Gen. Chiang would be forced to resign his position within two months. Sun Fo claimed that the Northern Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang would shortly throw in their lot with Canton. Sun Fo's address which was circulated by the *United Press* occupied more than three columns in the foreign newspapers in Shanghai, but was not published in the Chinese papers.

The Canton Government, which is itself largely financed from the proceeds of opium sales, issued a declaration on June 30 denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for his alleged authorization of a government opium monopoly at Nanking.

Dr. C. C. Wu, former Chinese Minister at Washington, who recently resigned his post to join the opposition government at Canton, broadcasted an address over the radio in New York on June 30, prior to his departure for Europe, wherein he further explained his reasons for resigning his post and joining Canton. Said Dr. Wu, "I strongly support the Canton Government and resigned because I could not honestly support Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the men about him who are not true to the ideals and teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who founded the Kuomintang and who obtained for China her freedom and who taught our people to aspire for democracy. I resigned because I am not in sympathy with either the foreign or domestic policies of the Nanking Government.....We desire to get rid of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his followers, especially the members of his family by marriage.

In last week's issue of *The Review* it was reported that Gen. Chen Chi-tang had executed an alleged Nanking spy named Wu Tze-feng. A report from a correspondent at Canton which was published in the *North-China Daily News* stated that Wu Tze-feng was allegedly responsible for the revolt of a section of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops near Canton about two weeks ago. Wu Tze-feng, who had studied military science and aviation in the United States was known among foreigners as "Kelly" Wu. The report in the *N. C. D. N.* stated that when Chiang Kai-shek led his troops north to unify the country, in 1927 Wu Tz-feng went along as an officer in Chu Pei-teh's army. Marshal Li Chi-sen made him his Military Disbandment Commissioner, and as such he served at Nanking. Then came the retrocession of Weihaiwei, and Wu went there as one of the Commissioners who took over the administration of the British possession.

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Hongkong, July 3, (2 P. M.)—According to a report received here this morning, Lung Yun, representing the Yunnan provincial government, has reached an understanding with Mao Kuang-hsiang, whereby both have pledged their allegience to the National Government at Nanking. It was reported that Lung Yun will receive a large consignment of arms and munitions from Nanking.

The inauguration of the Kwangsi provincial government, which was scheduled for Wednesday, June 29, was postponed beeause the Cantonese leaders and Kwangsi generals could not reaach an agreement regarding the chairman and a provincial council that would be "pro-Kwangsi." Gen. Li Tsung-jen has recommended the appointment of Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, who is now in Hongkong.

Despite serious floods in northern Kwangtung province, Gen. Chen Chitang, head of the Canton military, is continuing the construction of a ring of trenches, fortifications and tunnels surrounding Canton. It is estimated that more than $500,000 is being expended on these works alone.

Canton is also making elaborate preparations for protection against aerial raids by Nanking machines, which explains the construction of the elaborate system of tunnels in connection with Canton's defenses.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang reported today that he had concluded negotiations for the purchase of a discarded was stationed at Macao for several years. It will be gunboat from the Portugese Colony at Macao. The gunboat formerly belonged to the Portugese Navy and added to Gen. Chen Chi-tang's "National" fleet for the defense of Canton.

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Hongkong, July 3, (7 P. M.)—Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways at Nanking, in the course of an interview at Canton today severely criticised Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for his inability to achieve the real purpose of the Chinese National Disarmament Conference held in 1929. Sun Fo also criticised General Chiang on the ground that he had failed to organize popular self-government or to accomplish the political stability of China. As a result of Gen. Chiang's failures, the Chinese intellectuals had drifted away from the Kuomintang Party which, in Sun Fo's opinion, is daily becoming more and more unpoplar.

Sun Fo also expressed his confidence that the two northern militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, would join the Canton Movement within a month's time.

The Canton Government received a telegram from Dr. C. C. Wu, stating that he was sailing from New York today on his way to Europe. Dr. Wu stated in his telegram that he was planning to disseminate anti-Nanking propaganda in Europe as hehad done in the United States since his resignation as Chinese Minister at Washington. Dr. Wu is acting as the direct representative of the Canton "National Government."

Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader has issued a statement urging the abolition of the factional demarcations in the Kuomintang Party, urging complete Kuomintang unity.

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Hongkong, July 4, (7 P. M.)—The city of Canton and hundreds of miles of surrounding country including the districts of Wuchow, Waichow, Kongmoon, Samshui, Yingtak and Sheklung have been swept by a deluge of torrential rain causing floods which have assumed most serious dimensions. Practically all of the trenches, tunnels and earth-fortifications which were constructed recently by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton military, have been flooded and rendered useless.

As a result of the floods, it is generally thought that Canton's defense system has been considerably weakened, particularly as the typhoon destroyed the airdromes which Gen. Chen Chi-hang had constructed in northern Kwangtun.

Practically all the dams and earthworks at Samshui along the Canton Samshui Railway have been washed out and railway communication interrupted. It is reported that there have been hundreds of casualties and several thousands of farmers have been driven out and their crops destroyed.

The low-lying districts inside Canton city also have been flooded, the water being several feet deep in many places. Railway communication on the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway has also been interrupted causing a cessation of passenger and goods traffic.

Hundreds of villages in the West River district have been inundated and the inhabitants driven out. The situation is especially serious at Samshui.

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Hongkong, July 6, (2 P. M.)—Many towns in northern Kwangtung province along the southern section of the Canton Hankow Railway are under thirty feet of water, according to reports received in Canton in the past few days. Thousands of houses have been washed away and casulaties are estimated at 4,000, while those who have been driven from their homes in this district alone estimated at 40,000 most of whom are congreated along the railway in a starving condition. It is estimated that the flood refugees in all parts of Kwangtung province probably number 2,000,000, the flood being considered the worst in seventeen years.

The Canton Navy Department has dispatched gunboats to the outlying districts with supplies for the refugees and also for the purpose of preventing bandits from preying on the refugees who have fled to high ground with all their movable possessions.

Practically all train service on the Canton-Hankow and Canton Samshui railways has been suspended except for short distances where the tracks are above water.

Hongkong, July 6, (2:30 P. M.)—The heavy floods throughout Kwangtung have seriously handicapped the war preparations of Gen. Chen Chi-tang and his associates in the Canton "National Government." Practically all of the vast system of trenches and earth-works which Gen. Chen Chi-tang constructed at great expense of labor, money and materials in the East and North River districts are submerged or have been washed away. The Government arsenal at Shekchang has been flooded and a considerable portion of the ammunition damaged and probably rendered useless. In addition the airdromes which Gen. Chen had constructed in northern Kwangtung at Shiukwan and elsewhere, have been seriously damaged.

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Hongkong, July 6, (3 P. M.)—Wang Ching-wei, Kuomintang Leftist and his wife arrived in Hongkong from Canton yesterday for the purpose of holding a political conference with Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and other Left Wing members of the Kuomintang. According to the reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers here the conferences have had to do with the establishment of a new provincial government in Kwangsi province. From present indications the new Kwangsi provincial government will be be controlled by the Leftist faction in the Kuomintang.

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Hongkong, July 8, (2 P. M.)—Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and Eugene Chen returned to Canton yesterday from Hongkong where they conferred with Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the "Ironsides" who has been in Hongkong for a considerable period on account of illness.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military, departed today for the West River district for the announced purpose of inspecting the fortifications recently constructed in that area. Gen. Chen will also make an inspection of the flooded districts.

Both the Canton-Samshui and Canton-Hankow Railways as well as all shipping communication along the West River remains suspended as a result of the recent disastrous floods. It is estimated that more than 1,000 houses have been destroyed in the North River District alone.

The Canton "National Government" has assigned the sum of $50,000 for relief purposes and the Kwangtung provincial government has been approached to contribute the sum of $100,000. Many wealthy Chinese residents and businessmen of Hongkong have subscribed liberally toward the relief of the flood victims in Kwangtung province.

The Canton, Taishatau and northern Kwangtung airdromes belonging to Gen. Chen Chi-tang have been flooded and rendered useless until the waters subside.

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South China Morning Post, (June 27)—A *Central Press* report from Canton claimed that the "punitive expedition" against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is now being mobilized in both the Southern and Northern provinces; Canton "National Government" has issued orders to Yen and Feng to immediately start their drive on Nanking; alleged Yen and Feng will move down the Peiping-Hankow railway and prevent Chiang Kai-shek from invading Kiangsi while Canton will attack Chiang by three routes; Gen. Li Yang-king of the Canton 1st Group army will lead the 1st and 3rd Group armies into Kiangsi and after suppressing the red-bandits will attack Nanking; Gen. Chang Jui-kwei will dispatch part of his independent division into Fukien with the combined forces of Gen. Chang Ching and the people's volunteer army in Fukien; Gen. Bei Tsung-chi will lead the Kwangsi forces and Ironsides into Hunan to attact Changsha, following which he will occupy the Wu-Han cities....Further reports from Canton state the the 19th Route Army consisting of the 60th and 61st Divisions commanded by Gen. Chen Ming-hsu (ousted Canton Civil Governor) is advancing into Kwangtung by two routes, Sinfeng and Tayu, and martial law has been declared at Shiukwan at the

(*Continued on page 236*)

Sovietizing the Chinese at Harbin

BY SOLON S. C. YANG

The Chinese are universally known as the most peace-loving people in the world; they are courteous and are hesitant to do evil things lest their heirs would receive divine punishment. Realizing this moral trait of our people, the Soviets are sensible enough to use "Gold Roubles" to purchase Chinese young men into the railway administration. They are offered extravagant pay; this demoralizes their original traits. Special indulgences lead these youths to forget themselves and frequent brothels, dancing halls, gambling houses and other evil dens under the direction of Soviet colleagues. When they are found infatuated with every sort of evil habits or when they are vexed with high debts a sudden instruction to eliminate them is given. After a few months these unfortunate youths are then again utilized, to come into close contact with a group of the so-called professional Communists and enticed to adopt the Communistic doctrine.

Young Chinese at Harbin Need Responsible Guardians

Lack of responsible guardians for Chinese young men at this port is one of the principal short-comings. A great number of students here since the return of the C. E. R. administrative control to Soviet manager have been very ambitions to get a "Gold" position in C E. R. Hence, they have give up other subjects in order to study the Russian language. A certain school financed by the C. E. R. is claimed to be a technical institution, yet the students of the primary schools may also be admitted if they are introduced by a well-known figure; the graduates of this school are employed in the railway with pay from $150 to 300 a month.

This situation further gives rise to the following dangerous results: (1) A section of the students are discouraged from taking advanced studies. It seems to them that the advanced study will not be so advantageous to their future life as two or three years' study of the Russian language. The writer was once told that very few students could be found in the Harbin library. Occasionally, there might be two or three but they simply read love stories instead of studying reference books. (2) It gives a pretext to the Soviet manager to eliminate the Chinese staff. Ever since the elimination scheme of the C. E. R. staff was put into practice, the Soviet manager has said that most Chinese employees could not be used as they had not got through primary schools and had no general knowledge; hence were incapable to do important work. The interests of the railway required that they be replaced by soviets, they said.

Communists Openly Distribute Manifesto

In utilising about 20,000 laborers discharged by the C.E. R. and other local concerns, a "Central Branch of the Communist Party" has been inaugurated at Harbin. According to *Tai Pei Hsin Pao*, a group of Communistic Directors have come to Harbin from Kiangsi province to lead the local members in their activities. Many have been sent to the farming districts along the Harbin-Manchouli, Harbin-Suifenho and Harbin-Changchun lines.

Soviet Manager Proposes Abolition of C.E.R. Directorate

The Soviet manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway has proposed the abolition of the directorate. According to *Zaria*, one of the Russian papers published at Harbin, all the important affairs of the C.E.R. under the new arrangement, in the absence of the Directorate, would be directly arranged between the Tupan on the Chinese side and the Manager on the Soviet side for final decision, thus simplifying the procedure.

In the course of an interview, a senior staff member of the C.E.R. Administrative Department explained that so long as China has a breath of life the dissolution of the Directorate can never be carried into effect. He said:

"The present Directorate was reorganized from the Tung Shih Hui, which was originally established at the Russian capital. Following the Russian revolution it was removed to Harbin in 1920, when the number of Directors was eventually increased to 8 (4 Russians and 4 Chinese) with the C.E.R. Tupan (Chinese) concurrently acting as the Director General. It was only after the conclusion of the Sino-Russian and Moukden-Russian Agreements in 1924 that the name of Tung Shih Hui was changed into Li Shih Hui (the present Directorate). Hence, the Tupan Kung Shu (Tupan's Office) and the Directorate are one and the same thing. The abolition of the latter means a failure to recognize the former But it is a queer thing that in the C.E.R.'s accounts there is only budget for the Director General and not for Tupan Kung Shu. whose expenses are debited to the account of the Director General Of course, the working expenditure of the Directorate is enormous."

The *International*, the leading Chinese paper in Harbin. reports the amalgamation of C.E.R. Electricity Department with the Exploitation Department, thus empowering the latter to control the railway telephone and electric works. The adoption of this measure is reported to be based on the principle of retrenchment, convenience and the fact that it is in comformity with the modern idea of organisation.

The situation as regards C.E.R. staff pay and allowances has intensified the vice situation at Harbin. The fact is that many a member of the staff entered the Railway through nepotism. Regardless of what education one possessed the man with a strong introduction would be invited to take a seat in the C.E.R. Office on the exorbitant gold basis rate of pay. The departmental chief used to divide the budget for one position into two. For instance, the pay for a writer is fixed at G. Roubles 100. In time of necessity, this pay is apportioned for two or three writers. So long as he could install his "own" men the departmental chief cared nothing about efficiency. The result has been that the "Yellows" and the "Reds" are competing with each other in their method of bribery in trying to secure the easy emolument. This situation leads to lavish entertainment and social intercourse, the most common being gambling, visiting houses of all fame, etc.

A friend of mine was a co-worker with me, three years ago; he was very thrifty and faithful in service lest he would lose his employment. At the end of each month, he remitted one quarter of his pay ($10.) to his family in Hopeh. In spite of his small income, he was then quite satisfied. In 1929, all of a sudden he got a position on the C.E.R. and in a twinkling earned G. roubles 120 or Harbin $360 a month, i.e. nine times his old pay and almost immediately he began to lead a life of debauchery.

The Negotiations in Moscow

At the 11th meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference held at Moscow on June 29, the Chinese delegation is reported to have submitted the following proposals regarding the management and administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway:

1. The administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be placed under a Chinese Manager and two Assistant Managers, one Chinese and one Russian;

2. The various departments of the C.E.R. shall be each headed by a Chinese Director and a Russian assistant Director;

3. A Board of Directors to be composed of Chinese and Russian directors, respectively appointed by the Chinese and Russian Governments, shall be organized to supervise the management of the Railway;

4. All documents and accounts of the Railway shall be in the Chinese language. Whenever necessary notes in foreign (Russian) languages may be appended.

When Mr. Melnikoff, the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, arrived in Japan during the week he stated in an interiview that China was responsible for the deadlock of the Russo-Chinese negotiations over the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He declared that the Soviet Government was ready to sell the railway whenever the Chinese pay the price mentioned in the Russo-Chinese Agreement.

The Secretary of the Chinese delegation in Moscow, Wu Tsi-sheng, passed through Harbin July 3 on his way to Mukden to report on the status of recent negotiations pertaining to the Chinese purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In an interview Mr. Wu declared that reports which have appeared in the newspapers concerning the Soviet conditions for the sale of the C. E. R. are only conjecture and not based on actual developments. He stated that six sittings of the conference, prior to Mr. Wu's departure from Moscow, were concerned only with a discussion of the present administration of the Railway.

A Harbin telegram states that Mr. Kusnezoff has been appointed Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway in place of Mr. Emshanoff who will remain in Moscow. Mr. Emshanoff was recalled to Moscow several weeks ago to participate in the Sino-Russian conference on the C. E. R. According to recent reports from Moscow, Mr. Emshanoff has been appointed a member of the presidium of the "Five-Year-Plan."

Harbin, June 30, 1931.

More Than 200 Chinese Received U. S. Degrees This Spring

The following is a partial list of Chinese students who received degrees in various universities and colleges of the United States this spring, the list not being complete due to several universities such as Columbia, Chicago and California not having yet submitted their reports. The list is reproduced from The Chinese Christian Student, for May, published in New York:

Ph.D Degree

Chun-ming Chang, Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Conn.

Wu-chi Liu, Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Conn.

Beh Kang Chen, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

John Chi Ber, Kwei University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Yuen Zang Chang, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md

Hsi Lin Chao, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Hsin Tao Chen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Tsen-Chung Fan, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Chih Kung Jen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Chee Wang, New York University, New York, N. Y.

Wilson Sheh Shing Wei, New York University, New York N. Y.

Miss Yun-Hao Feng, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Paul Beh-nien Bien, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Chin-Te Chang, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Tun Chang Hsu, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Bing Hua Li, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

William Hua Fuh Woo, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

M.A. Degree

Ch'uan Fang Lo, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.

Tang-Yen Li, Yale Graduate School, New Haven, Conn.

Meng Ling Chang, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Lun Lo, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Chan K. Wu, University of Chicago, Chicago Ill.

Chuan Tung Hsien (M.S. Elec. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette Ind.

Hsien-Tsung Jiu (M.S. Elec. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Hsi-Ju King (M.S. Mech. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Chien Tsau Liu (M.S. Elec. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Chia Chien Sun (M.S. Mech. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Chi-Chiang Wang (M.S., Elec. Eng.). Purdue University, Lafayette Ind.

Chiu Ling Wang (M.S., Elec. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette. Ind.

Ting-Hsiang Wang (M.S., Civil Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Shu-Jen Yang (M.S., Elec. Eng.), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

K. C. Tsu, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Chao Hsiung Chao, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Robert Fang Hsiung Chao, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Karl Chia Chen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Lin Jui Chen, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Hsi-Jen Chu, Harvard University, Cambidge, Mass.

Bao-Chuen Dai, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Chao Nien Huang, Harvard Uninversity, Cambridge, Mass.

Neyuen Huang. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Gaines Liu, Harvard Universty, Cambridge, Mass.

Yu Ting Shen, Harvard Uinversity. Cambridge, Mass.

Shu-Chin Tsui, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Fong Lee Wong, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Shan Chi Yang, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Yeh Chih Yang, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Peng Y. Chew (M.S, Civil Eng.), Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Hsiu P. Soh (M S., Math., Eng.), Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge Mass.

Ming F. Tsai (M.S, Mech. Eng.). Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Kuang C. Wang (M.S., Sanitary Eng.), Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass

Liu S. Wu (M.S., Civil Eng.), Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Albert K. S. Chen, New York University. New York, N. Y.

Banton Chang (M. S., Retailing), New York University, New York. N. Y.

Poh Yon Hahn (M.S.), New York University, New York. N. Y.

Ting Chi Ku (Bus. Admin.), New York University, New York. N. Y.

Wah O. Lee (Com. Science), New York University, New York, N. Y.

Thomas Chi Sun (Bus. Admin.), New York University, New York, N. Y.

Yueh Sun (Bus. Admin.), New York University, New York, N. Y.

Nai Shi Wang, New York University, New York, N. Y.

Fu Hsin Cheng (Forestry), N. Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.

Yao Tien Chung (M.S., Public Ad), Syracuse, N. Y.

Tien Kuei Li, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

K'e Ming Wu, Oberlin College, Oberlin. Ohio.

Shou-Chung Chen (Bus. Admin.), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Libin T. Cheng (M.S.), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Lin Lin (Bus. Admin.), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Shih Ching Lin (Bus. Admin.), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Yi Ou-Yang (M.S., Chem. Eng.), Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio.

Yao Fang Tsou (M.S., Phy. Chem.), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Ting Hsuan Tu (Bus. Admin.), Ohio State University. Columbus, Ohio.

Yun Kuei Yang (M.S., Farm Crops), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Kwang Yu Kuo (Bus. Admin.), State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

I. Chao Ho (Bus. Admin.), University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Cheuk Lam Lei (Bus. Admin.), University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Nai-Feng Chang (M.S.), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Tsung Y. Chang, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Tsen Y. Hsu (M.S.), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Tehying Li. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

George C. Liu, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Teh Cheng Peng, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Yin-Heng Ssu-tu, University of Wisconsin, Madison Wis.

Philip T. Tao (M.S.), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Thomas Wen H. Tsai, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Doctor of Medicine

Clarence Ing, College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.

Harold Lee, College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.

Keh-Hung Li, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Lincoln Pan, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Physicians

Chu Tsz Dam, New York Post-Grad. Medical School & Hospital, 303 E. 20th St., New York City.

J. F. Lee, New York Post-Grad. Medical Scohool & Hospital, 303 E. 20th St., New York City.

Seto Ming, New York Post-Grad. Medical School & Hospital, 303 E. 20th St., New York City.

Tinghwa Seit, New York Post-Grad.Medical School & Hospital, 303 E. 20th St., New York City.

Poon Tung Wong, New York Post-Grad. Medical School & Hospital, 303 E. 20th St. New York City.

Professional

Szi Lian Dong (Electrical Engineer), Purdue University, Lafayette Ind.

Ko Fong Lum (B.Th.), Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.

C. Z. Timothy Lo (B.A. in Relig. Ed.), Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.

China and Japan at Loggerheads

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昌泳

THE *Reuter* news agency, in a despatch from Mukden, recently told us that though the "affairs" which have taken place recently between Chinese and Japanese in which the police of the two nationalities are involved, are of minor importance, yet the fact that they show a tendency to increase steadily in number makes it evident that the ill-feeling between China and Japan in Manchuria is not growing less.

Some months ago, Japanese troops, without notifying the Chinese authorities, held maneuvers at night outside the railway zone in the vicinity of Mukden. They were taken for robbers by the Chinese police and fired on. The case was settled by apologies from both sides. Recently in Liaoyang, a Chinese Mohammedan was taken by the Japanese police and accused of theft. It is alleged that he was beaten and tortured and that his death resulted from the injuries received. A protest from the Mohammadan community of the whole province so far has had no result.

The Japanese police in Antung recently forcibly prevented a Chinese company there from erecting poles, etc., for a new electric power-plant.

Chinese traffic police in the walled city of Mukden were recently accused of insulting Japanese women riding in a motor-car.

At Wan Pao Shan, near Changchun, there was a serious quarrel between Korean settlers and the local Chinese population regarding the damming up of a river for irrigation purposes.

At Payintala the embankments for some paddy-fields belonging to a Japanese were destroyed by his Chinese neighbors.

It is alleged that a Korean murderer was recently smuggled out of Kirin city by the Japanese police and sent to Dairen.

From the *China Times*, a leading Chinese paper in Shanghai of June 4 we learn that the Japanese subjects in Manchuria are organizing themselves for the purpose of protecting their interests in that part of China. This so-called "independence movement" of the Japanese is described as a reaction to the various measures which have been taken by the Chinese authorities with a view to recovering some of China's sovereign rights. The inauguration meeting held at the Yamato Hotel in Mukden on May 26 was attended by some 540 delegates of different organizations in Dairen, Antung, Changchun, Harbin and other ports and by more than 1,000 Japanese observers. The object of this "Alliance" was then and there decided to include: the organization of all Japanese in Manchuria into a single self-governing body, the protection of all their rights and privileges in Manchuria and the direction of Japan's foreign police in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Exploitation of Manchuria

From the *Central Daily News*, a leading Chinese paper in the Capital, we know that the Japanese have really organized themselves long ago for the invasion and economic exploitation of Manchuria. There is the so-called Big Association of the Japanese in Manchuria, 全滿日本人大會 which was organized in 1924 when the late General Kuo Soong-ling started his revolt against Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The Japanese ancitipated that some trouble would arise and that Gen. Kuo was by no means pro-Japanese, so all of them rose up to protect their "special interests" in Manchuria. Representatives have since been sent by the Association to Tokyo asking for armed protection.

There is the so-called Association of Local Committees of Manchurian Railways, 滿鐵地方委員聯合會, which was organized in 1923, the sole purpose being to arouse the interest of the Japanese to the Manchurian problem. A general meeting was held in Mukden in the spring of this year. The resolutions were presented to Tokyo for enforcement.

There is the so-called Mongolian-Manchurian Study Society of the Japanese 滿蒙研究會, which was formed in 1916, consisting of Japanese industrialists and jurists, with the head office at Dairen and branches along the South Manchurian Railway. The sole purpose is to study the industrial problems in Manchuria. They issue publications. During the last month, the Society petitioned the Tokyo government to adopt a "strong policy" in China, but not a policy contrary to the "wishes of the Japanese."

There is the so-called Young Men's Alliance in Manchuria 滿州青年聯盟 consisting of young Japanese who, with the help of their countrymen's news agency, propose to disseminate news favorable to the Japanese interests and to give lectures to the public on any subject.

There is the so-called Big Japanese Arts Society 大日本國粹會, the Japanese Royalist Alliance 皇化聯盟, the Big Alliance of Self-Determination of the Japanese in Manchuria 全滿日人自主大同盟, and many others, some of them being formed some years ago, while some of them only recently. But the motive of all is the same that is, for the protection of the Japanese special interests in Manchuria and for the economic exploitation of the Chinese Eastern provinces. The change of the flag in the Three Eastern Provinces has only resulted in uniting all the Japanese more solidly than ever before in Manchuria.

The Chinese paper further reported that on June 15 a group of Chinese were holding religious services in a temple in Yingkow. Suddenly several Japanese policemen rushed into the Chinese territory in order to get to the temple, and when they got there opened fire without provocation on these harmless worshippers. Four or five Chinese were reported to have been killed

The digging up of the bodies of those who were killed by the Japanese, (including the body of Tsai Kung Sze, then the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs) in Tsinan, on May 3, 1927, together with the Chinese interest and indignation aroused by the evidence of the brutalities committed by the Japanese in their armed intervention, only adds to the many "affairs" on the list and tends to show that the Chinese never forget the "Tsinan Affair."

The New S. M. R. President

At this juncture, it is interesting to note the significance of the appointment of Count Yasuya Uchida as president of the South Manchuria Railway in succession to Mr. Sengoku, a nominee of the Minseito party, who apparently had incurred some displeasure owing to his inability to carry out the "Japanese Continental policy." In an editorial, dealing with the appointment of the new president of the S. M. R., the *China Times* has the following to say:

> "We may clearly perceive the unanimity of the whole Japanese nation in entering aggressive designs against us. All the former S. M. R. Presidents were invariably members of the ruling cabinet for the time being. Now the Wawatsuki Cabinet prefers to sacrifice the interests of their own Party by giving the post to Count Uchida, a member of the Seiyukai, the Opposition Party, in view of the vast importance of questions affecting Manchuria and Mongolia. Marquis Saionji, though a retired elder man, is taking a lively interest in state affairs still with an unflinching spirit. Public opinion in Japan is as articulate and patriotic as could be desired. All these facts should open our eyes to the firm determination on the part of Japan to pursue a relentlessly positive policy, and to pursue it speedily and unhesitantly, in respect of affairs in the provinces of our Northeast and in Inner Mongolia. We earnestly exhort our 400 million people to wake up at once!"

The *Shun Pao*, another leading Chinese paper in Shanghai, in an editorial, dealing with the same subject, has the following to say:

> "The aim of this movement for self-determination and independence on the part of the South Manchuria Railway is not so much to be entirely free from government control as to ensure stability and continuation of its policy so that it need not be revised or modified at every change of the government. In short, what they want is to use the S.M.R. Administration as an organ with unlimited powers to control and direct all affairs of development in Manchuria and Mongolia. Such a movement by the Japanese has apparently drawn the attention of the Government, as shown by the utmost care exercised in making the appointment of a successor to the presidency of the Railway. A report from a Japanese news agency confirms our view that the Japanese Government appoints a great and capable diplomat to fill the post in order to avoid the questionable old practice of altering the policy of the S.M.R. every time a change of cabinet takes place. Thus, the Japanese Government appears to have already approved the demand for self-determination and independence. But whether Count Uchida will in future manage the S.M.R. in accordance with Mr. Shidehara's policy, or whether

he will shape his line of action as is consistent with the strong policy advocated by the Japanese people, is not yet known at present."

The above are sufficient to indicate the Chinese public opinion regarding the latest Japanese activities in Manchuria.

Japan to Control Manchuria

From the *Rengo* news agency of June 30 we know that Count Uchida, the new president of the S.M.R., Mr. Eguchi, the new vice-president and the five directors of the company then in Tokyo, were entertained at a luncheon party given by the military authorities. Representing the army, General Minami, the War Minister, General Kanaya, chief of the General staff, and several other high officers were present. Taking advantage of the occasion, they carried out a free exchange of views on the various outstanding problems of Manchuria and Mongolia for the purpose of working in concert in the future.

The *Central Daily News*, published at Nanking, explained the situation more in detail. Ordinarily, there was not much concerted action in Manchuria between the Japanese military authorities, foreign office, South Manchurian Railway Administration and the Governor of Korea and as a result the Japanese policy in Manchuria was not unified. But now the different authorities have met and worked out the so-called "New Mongolian-Manchurian Policy." Further developments are expected momentarily.

From a *Reuter* report of July 1, we know that the Military Council has tentatively decided to establish a "permanent division" as garrison in Manchuria instead of changing every other year as has been the custom.

Chinese Opposition

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Chinese in Manchuria have also organized themselves to combat the Japanese. The students of the whole of Kirin province have formed an Association to back up the authorities in their negotiations with the Japanese. The Chinese have characterized the Japanese demands in the Sino-Japanese Railway Conference as "unreasonable". In a declaration relating to the Sino-Japanese Railway Conference, the Kirin students after pointing out the fact that the integrity of Manchuria is definitely recognized by the signatory powers to the Washington Conference of 1922 and that no such power should take any step to endanger the solemn pact, disclosed some of the Japanese demands. They are:-

1. The Chinese are not allowed to compete with the Japanese in regard to the transportation charges.

2. The Chinese authorities are not allowed to construct any railway line parallel to the S.M.R. line, and those that have been completed have to be destroyed.

3. If the Chinese are not in position to pay back the money earned by the Japanese for construction of a certain railway, such railway should be pledged to Japan as security.

4. As to the construction of five lines, which the Chinese promised before, the Japanese will construct them after the Conference.

5. After that, no further railway is to be constructed.

The long declaration then pointed out that Japan not only broke her promise made at the Washington Conference but also endangers the peace of the Far East and infringes on the sovereign rights of China. On the one hand, the Japanese, continues the declaration, purposely reported to Tokyo that the revenue of the S.M.R. has greatly decreased owing to the present state in China, doing this in order to urge the home government to adopt a stronger policy in China; and on the other hand, the crafty Japanese deliberately tried to play off one against the other, thus discouraging American and European investment in Manchuria. The Kirin students then urged all Chinese to pay special attention to the Sino-Japanese Railway Conference.

Japan Taking the Wrong Alternative

After careful observation of the events, even the champion of optimism would not be optimistic over Sino-Japanese relations. All the "affairs" cited above could be easily avoided if goodwill and friendly understanding is displayed between the Chinese and the Japanese, but now these two people indulge in "petty bickerings", which undoubtedly are aroused by the long bitter feeling between these two people.

Nanking, July 4, 1931.

Panchen Lama Is Honored by Nanking Government

The Panchen Lama, "Living Buddha" of Tibet, was formally invested with the honorific title of *Wu-Kuo-Hsuan-Hua-Ta-Shih* (The Great Wise Priest who guards the nation and spreads culture) at a ceremony held at the auditorium of the National Government Building in Nanking July 1. President Yu Yu-jen of the Control Yuan who presided, said the loyalty of the Panchen Lama in supporting the Central Authorities and his unshaken faith in the Three People's Principles were deserving of the high honor which the Government has deemed fit to confer upon him. The fact that this honor was conferred on the anniversary of the inauguration of the National Government gave added significance to the occasion, he added.

In his reply, the Tibetan Leader said that he considered it a high privilege to have been able to attend the National People's Convention recently held at the Capital. He pledged himself to spread and propagate the Three People's Principles among the Mongolians and Tibetans so as to convert them to the cause of the National Revolution.

Panchen Lama to Get $480,000 a Year from Nanking

The Panchen Lama, is now officially included in the Civil List of the National Government, his allowance having been fixed at $120,000 a year, for himself and his personal entourage. In addition to this annual allowance, the National Treasury will also make a regular appropriation of $30,000 a month or $360,000 a year to the Panchen Lama for the administrative expenses of his office. All reception expenses at present being paid by the Government will henceforth be stopped.

On the evening of the departure of the Panchen Lama for north China, the National Government gave a farewell banquet in his honor at the Military Officers Moral Endeavor Society at Nanking July 2.

Dalai Lama's Representatives Resign

Tang Ho-san, the Government's Special Commissioner to investigate into the Sikong-Tibet dispute, reports from Sikong that the Tibetan authorities have agreed to suspend military operations, although they have not indicated their intention of withdrawing the Tibetan troops from Kantzu and Chantui.

Meanwhile representatives of the Dalai Lama at Nanking and Peiping have tendered their resignations to the Tibetan ruler. They state that despite the fact that the Dalai Lama has long suspended military activities in accordance with the Central Government's pacific policy and has repeatedly requested that deputies be dispatched for investigation, rumors are still current that Tibetan troops are continuing their advance into Sikong.

"Red" Mongol Troops Appear on Suiyuan Border

An urgent telegram from General Li Pei-chi, Chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government, received by the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, at Nanking July 1 reported that "Red" Mongol troops from Outer Mongolia have appeared along the Suiyuan-Mongolian Border and are plunging into an orgy of looting and pillaging among the inhabitants.

Chinese "Left" Writers' League Asks for American Sympathy

The May issue of *The New Masses*, a radical magazine published in New York City, contained a letter signed by the "Left Writers' League of China" which contained a strong appeal to Americans against what was termed the "White terrorism" of the National Government and foreign "imperialists" in China. The letter was accompanied by the pictures and biographical sketches of six so-called "Left" writers in China who allegedly had been executed by the National Government on charges of Communism. The names of those allegedly executed were Hu Yeh-pin of Foochow who, it was claimed had been arrested in the Shanghai International Settlement and turned over to the Chinese authorities; Tsung Hui of Tientsin, also allegedly arrested at Shanghai and executed in Nanking; Jou-Shih, native of Chekiang, place of arrest not stated, but allegedly shot last February; Feng Keng, Chinese woman native of Kwangtung, allegedly shot at Shanghai; Li Wei-sen, native of Hupeh, claimed edited a paper in Shanghai, was allegedly buried alive; Yin Fu, native of Chekiang, allegedly shot at Shanghai last February. The letter quoted a statement allegedly given by a prisoner in the Shanghai native city who claimed that many Communist shad been buried alive.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXVI

ON LEARNING TO READ

You are now to begin an intensive study of the written character. The study of the written character is not to be attempted until after you have devoted a minimum of five weeks of five hours per day in acquiring an oral vocabulary. The meaning of the characters to be studied in your reading lesson should, therefore, already be well understood. Remember our rule of "The Ear Before the Eye."

Do not attempt to study your reading lesson without the help of your teacher. Listen carefully as your teacher reads. Follow the characters in your lesson and note how he enunciates each character. When he has finished a certain word, phrase, or sentence he will stop and wait for you to repeat what he has just read. As you repeat after him follow the characters in your lesson sheet. Endeavor to enunciate the characters exactly as he did and continue this sort of drill work as long as your teacher asks you to do so. In fact, this method should be followed through the entire course of study.

Note the meaning of each word, phrase, and sentence. You have used all of these words, phrases, and sentences in your conversation during the past four or five weeks. As you go over these again in your reading, watch for any new meanings that you may not have noted before. If you detect slight differences or new meanings in these characters, question your teacher. Ask him to explain their use and meaning more fully. Be sure to get a clear vision of what each character, phrase, or sentence expresses. To be able to comprehend that which you are reading will be a great help in acquiring fluency in your reading.

Note the form of the character before you. Do not the forms of these characters give you an idea of their meaning? Many of the characters are mere pictures that represent certain ideas. Watch for these, for they will be easy for you to remember. Other characters will represent certain relationships with which you are already acquainted. These relationships will help you to remember many others. Still other characters you will be able to remember because of their peculiar form or construction. Studying the forms of the different characters is an excellent means of helping you to remember these characters so that you will be able to recognize them again in future reading lessons.

In order to develop fluency in your reading, you should plan to devote a minimum of one hour per day in intensive study of your reading lesson. Read after your teacher daily. Read after him until you feel that you have memorized the materials. Then attempt to read without the help of the teacher. Have your teacher criticize you on your pronunciation, your tone, rhythm, and expression. Do this daily.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 126 (多1)

Many, much, too many or too much.

Pronounced to

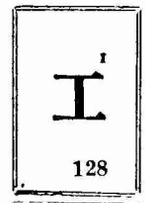
An interesting character composed of 夕 the evening, which represents the moon that is gradually appearing on the horizon, followed by another 夕 evening. Hence the idea of multiplication, multitude, many, etc.

Character No. 127 (少3)

Few, little, seldom, short, lacking, to diminish, young.

Pronounced ʃaV (ʃaV)

The character may be divided into two parts, 小 meaning small, and ノ to diminish. Hence the idea of diminishing, that which is already small.



Character No. 128 (工1)

Work, a laborer, a workman, a job, a duty.

Pronounced kɔ:n

The character 工 represents the ancient square. It is said that the square gives the shape to everything that is made. By extension it has come to refer to all kinds of work, and workmen.

Character No. 129 (百5)

A hundred, many, all.

Pronounced pË'

The 白 here is of mere phonetic value. A borrowed character with the additional 一 unit is made to serve the idea of a hundred, many or all.

Character No. 130 (萬4)

Ten thousand, an indefinite number.

Pronounced uan

The character originally represented a scorpion. Perhaps this character was selected to represent 10,000 due to the large number of legs these scorpion possessed. It was also made to represent a cloud of insects.

VOCABULARY LIST

341. 多少 — to ʃaV — How many? How much?
342. 有多少 — iu to ʃaV — How many are there? How much is there?
343. 沒有多少 — mu' iu to ʃaV — There's not very many. There's not very much.
344. 多大 — to tɔ: — How big? or how old is the child?
345. 多謝 — to se — Many thanks.
346. 不多 — pu' to — Not very many.
347. 多時 — to ʃz — A long time.
348. 多的很 — to ti RËn Very many.
349. 不少 — pu' ʃaV — Quite a number.
350. 少年人 — ʃaV nen rËn — A young person.
351. 少的很 — ʃaV ti' RËn — Very few.
352. 開工 — k'aI kɔ:n — to begin work.
353. 工人 — kɔ:n rËn — A workman.
354. 大工 — tɔ: kɔ:n — A skilled laborer.
355. 百工 — pË kɔ:n — All kinds of work.
356. 女工 — ny kɔ:n — Woman's work.
357. 做工 — tzo kɔ:n — To work.
358. 一百 — i' pË' — One hundred.
359. 兩百 — lian pË' — Two hundred.
360. 百事 — pË' sz — All kinds of work.
361. 百姓 — pË' sin — The people, a hundred surnames.
362. 一萬 — i' uan — Ten thousand.
363. 百萬 — pË' uan — A million.
364. 萬事 — uan sz — Everything.
365. 萬方 — uan fan — All places, everywhere.

SENTENCE WORK

279. 今天的事多不多—Is there much work today?
280. 不很多 —Not very much.
281. 那樣我可以早一點去 —Then I can leave a little —earlier.
282. 明天的事不少 —Tomorrow there is quite a bit of work.
283. 那個工人很好 —That is a good workman.
284. 他做工很慢 —He works very slowly.

念 課

READING LESSON I

第一課 初來的外國人

你們是外國人 我也是外國人 你們學說中國話 我也要學說中國話 若是不懂中國話 不可以在中國做事 所以第一件事是念書 不是吃飯 現在念中國書 後來有很多的好法子 請問外國人怎麼樣可以念書 就是要請一位中國先生來 我們今天學一點 明天學一點 慢慢的就可以說很好聽的中國話了

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, at THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

The Kailan Mines and Hoover*

BY EDWARD HUNTER

THE Kailan Mining Administration comprises by far the largest coal interests in all of China Proper. It is a British-controlled enterprise, but by one of those freaks of historical coincidence, it came into the hands of foreigners through the medium of a young, business-like engineer who with the passage of another quarter of a century was to become President of the United States.

This fact has been the source of an undercurrent of whispered gossip in the treaty ports of China and in political circles abroad, at times breaking forth in serious charges worded so intricately and surrounded by so much legal persiflage, that it has left the average man scratching his head in bewilderment and wishing there was some way to get to the bottom of this.

The entire affair has been so vaguely touched upon that it has become easy for underground accusations to go to all lengths in either a malicious spirit or with a political purpose. Matter related as facts in print and told in public must stick more or less to what actually is known, whereas there is no restriction on the limits of gossip. For that reason, if for no other, Hoover's early connections with the foreign coal mines of China should be discussed openly so that one might judge fairly. Secrecy has always something leering about it. That is why an accusation kept in the dark often changes its form when brought out into the sunlight.

The prospects are that the Kailan imbroglio is going to be revived for the next presidential campaign in the United States. A new book of 176 pages already has made its appearance in Washington devoted largely to this subject.

In investigating the entire affair, it should be simplest first of all to find out what the opponents of Mr. Hoover really accuse him of doing. That will tend to place an immediate limit to the extent to which gossip can range. This can be summarized in a few sentences.

He became trustee for a Chinese mining undertaking, and made possible its sale to British interests instead of handing it back to the people who had entrusted the firm to him. He was connected with both buyer and seller, which prevented him from driving as favorable a bargain as the latter was entitled to expect.

Herbert Hoover as Trustee

The difference of opinion on this phase primarily arises over the question whether it was not to the interest of the Chinese to make the transfer to prevent the enterprise from being confiscated as the result of the then raging Boxer affair,—whether in fact this was the only alternative allowed him, with no other choice left him in the matter.

It is upon the interpretation of what are known facts recorded in court evidence that the vindication or criticism of Mr. Hoover must be based. Although he was only a young man at the time, and not regarded in any respect as "a big man," the deeds and papers of the huge mining enterprise did fall into his hands, and he did facilitate the negotiations for sale. He was employed as Chief Engineer of the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines, and simultaneously he was still retaining a business connection with the British interests who closed the deal.

Nevertheless, despite the ease with which accusations can be based on this, there are numerous other circumstances which when considered in their proper relation to the whole materially alter the complexion of the affair.

Those who defend the course which young Mr. Hoover followed rest their conclusions on the following points:

1.—The Chinese made him trustee in order to put the firm in the hands of foreigners and thereby to save it from being part of the penalty for the Boxer affair. They handed it over to him because it was decidedly unsafe to keep it themselves. This was a subterfuge in itself, and the basic one.

2.—The Russians already had seized the mines along with much else in North China. There was no prospect of the firm remaining Chinese and solvent. The question was only whether the Russians were to retain it as loot, or whether it was to be converted into a Sino-European firm which might be expected to guard the interests of the Chinese stockolders. There was no other alternative.

3.—There were no surreptitious elements about Hoover's dual connections, He was working only part time for the Chinese. He did not have an office job holding him down to a desk for a specified number of hours. The Chinese knew he had not cut himself off from other interests. Nobody was being fooled about this.

Also, there are other elements as well, such as the fact that he was a young man from America hurled into what probably was as intriguing an atmosphere as the world had ever seen, at a time when everybody was rooking China, not only the foreign nations, but Chinese and Manchu officials and militarists themselves. His actions did not deprive China of the mines; he took what was virtually a bankrupt enterprise about to become a Russian or other nation's seizure, and converted it into a joint Sino-British firm which was to become the most advanced undertaking of its kind in all of China Proper, paying the highest salaries and with the most enlightened standard of labor welfare in the country, besides setting a pace in introducing modern methods from the Occident.

Those who condemn Mr. Hoover for his action base their opinions on these points, viewed in the following manner:

1.—Belief that Mr. Hoover should not have permitted himself to remain in such an atmosphere of intrigue and cunning.

2.—Belief that it was morally wrong to hold a post with the Chinese while he was still correspondent with and under obligation to assist the very people with whom he later was expected to drive the best bargain possible in disposing of the coal mines which had fallen into his control.

3.—Belief that he was morally obligated to hand the property which had been entrusted to him back to the original owners when the time came for them to claim it, and the Boxer storm had passed over.

That, in as plain a summary as is possible in this intricate case, reveals the viewpoint of both sides in the controversy. What else has been or is being told is chiefly to elaborate the points enumerated above.

It is doubtful if there ever was a more involved and confused affair than this. None can better be an example of the old adage that China is composed of "circles within circles," revolving about so furiously and at such rakish angles, all twisted together, that to divert the rotation of one is to affect all the others, and probably to cause yourself to be caught inside the medley as well, to be lost in the whirling spaces.

There remains much to be definitely proven on many of the points elaborated, however. There are few documents relating to the matter outside of abbreviated portions of a trial in London and the judgment handed down by the British justice.

This jurist should go down in history for two things. Firstly that he happened to include in a bitter indictment from the bench a man who was beginning to carve a phenomenal career for himself and who later was to become President of the United States.

Secondly, that that he probably achieved a literary record in confusing his reader, even for a lawyer. It is safe to say that no layman without legal assistance can make head or tail out of what is exactly meant in his long-drawn out conclusion of some thousands of words, and also that no lawyer can understand it in one reading, and few can tell what he is trying to say even after several readings! A serious study has to be made of the case first, and when the material consists chiefly of this judgment, it becomes a Chinese puzzle indeed. Only the elaborate sutras of Taoism and the symbolism of Lamaism can compete with the erudition of this jurist.

The Record of the Case

Virtually all the evidence in the case must be clipped from the *London Times* of 1905. Few individuals have a complete record of the court case in their possession. The British Legation at Peiping probably has the entire documents of the trial, and so has Mr. Paul Bauer, Austrian consul-general at Tientsin, who was closely connected with the leading figures at the time as secretary to Mr. Gustav Detring, who with Mr. Hoover signed the agreement which turned the coal interests over to British hands. Mr. Detring himself had been long connected with the Chinese customs administration and was a trusted lieutenant of the Chinese government.

But the complete evidence has yet to be given to the public. A prominent British member of the Tientsin community who has had the opportunity to take the sheaf of documents home one night, and to spend the next few evenings reading them, made the statement to me that if the voluminous judgment handed down by the British high

*The concluding installment of "The Kailan Mines and Hoover" will be published in a subsequent issue.

court of justice indicated anything at all, it most assuredly revealed the faact that the judge himself had been lost in the intricacies of a case which for Far Eastern intrigue defied almost anything China had had to offer of a similar nature previously or afterwards. This inability to grasp all the diverse phases of the tangle was not at all unexpected in one unacquainted with the Oriental setting.

The man who made this statement to me is in an unusually favored position for getting to the bottom of the affair, and himself is personally interested. The judge was unable to understand the ramifications and undercurrent of clashing interests in this drama, enacted in an atmosphere of Boxer horrors, Occidental armed invasion, and panicky Chinese and foreign businessmen, I was told.

If this is so, and this opinion of the learned justice's comprehension of the case appears fairly widespread in many circles in China, it is the duty of those who have in their possession the entire documents of the trial, or other matter referring to the case, to release them to the public. They no longer are personal, for now they concern the man who holds the highest position in the power of the American public to confer, and it therefore is only right that nothing concerning the details should be deprived from the public of that country. Muck-rackers and political propagandists then would be unable to mull about freely in swampy fields of gossip and rumors, but would have to take all the facts into consideration before they could dare to speak.

There are several personages now living in Tientsin and Peiping who would be able to throw much and conclusive light on certain vital gaps in the information, for some of them were connected with the coal mines themselves. This includes at least one elderly Chinese in Tientsin who was an official of the firm which later was taken over by the British. There also are several sons of Chinese officials of the time who, it is freely stated in Tientsin, have much that they could tell if they wanted to do so. They have a natural hesitancy, of course, along with other foreigners, of being drawn into a political imbroglio with such international ramifications.

Why the Choice Fell on Hoover

One of the most interesting aspects which challenges the investigator is how so young and unimportant a figure as Mr. Herbert Hoover then was could have been trusted by both the Chinese and foreigners with so important a role. I was informed that this was not at all intended in the beginning, but was the result of a confusion resultant from the hectic times of the Boxer uprising, when the Chinese in desperation sought to solve the problems of the cruel and relentless clash of civilizations by resort to traditional superstition. The Russians and other nationalities had grabbed the mine, pouring their troops over the countryside in a glorious spree of invasion, and there was every prospect that the property was destined to go the way of other luscious plums which had caused greedy saliva to flow from the appetite glands of European diplomats and financiers.

The Chinese consequently decided to put the coal mines in the hands of some foreigner with whom they had had long relations, so that a foreign flag might nominally wave over the property and force the Russians to withdraw. The logical man was Detring, who besides being a commissioner of customs was a director of the company. He had held an important post in Korea where he had had experience with the Russians.

But Detring was not at the coal mines at Tangshan when the deeds arrived there. He was continuously on the move, and that happened to be one of the times he was traveling back and forth. Documents as important as those which were being sent to him could not be allowed out of reliable hands for long, going up and down the countryside between Tangshan, Tientsin, Tangku and Chinwangtao. The deeds came back to Tangshan after being sent after Detring and missing him, and were finally left in the hands of another foreigner who was connected with the business. This man was Hoover.

After the consequent negotiations by which the transfor was made, much capital was made out of the manner in which a vital memorandum was translated. The statement often is heard that the Chinese did not realize that the firm was being sold to the British; they thought it was merely being rented to them. That was why, they contend, they consented to receive so much less than the value of the property. The declaration is made that the document was altered in translation, the word "rental" being replaced by "sale."

However, this accusation, which of course is of a criminal nature, has been nailed, and a Chinese court in Tientsin itself has handed down a judgment for libel against Mr. Aiken Wu, who wrote a book in Chinese accusing the Chinese translator, Mr. J. S. Chwang, of this falsification. Mr. Chwang happened to be very much alive, however, and therefore was able to defend his name. Proof was lacking, and Mr. Chwang won a judgment for money which he never collected, I was told, because the loser did not have any to pay. Chwang made the statement that if he had been willing to make a certain payment, this book would not have been printed in the first place. Presumably there is a limit to which accusations can be made publicly without the facts to back them up.

The obvious reply which is made by those who defend Mr. Hoover's course when the matter of recompense to the Chinese for the sale of their coal mines is brought up is that the firm was virtually bankrupt at the time, and its value today should not be confused with its value 30 years ago. Payment was made in the form of increased shares in the concern, and in the wiping out of debts.

It should be enlightening to trace the evolution of the Kailan Mining Administration to its present position of paramount rank in the coal mining industry of China Proper. The Kailan Mining Administration is peculiar to itself in company formation. It maintains that it is not a company, but in realitv is only a sales agency for two separate coal mining conderns which, for the sake of harmony and efficiency, formed an administration as a headquarters to manage their affairs and to market their products.

The Story of the Merger

The two firms which agreed to co-operate in this way were the British company, known as the Chinese Engineering and Mining Companv, lineal descendant of the Kaiping Mining Company which was sold through the medium of Mr. Hoover, and the Lanchow Mining Company, a neighboring concern organized by the Chinese to fight the British company. Technically both retained their identity; they own mines and property but merely were managed by the Kailan Mining Administration. But in practice both concerns virtually merged their identity in all except a legal sense.

The Kailan Administration was formed in 1912 to halt the costly cutthroat competition between the two competing firms. Mr. Hoover therefore was not directly concerned in the formation of the K.M.A. He had left China many years before, and his interests now were elsewhere. He was concerned, however, with the formation of the British firm which, with its Chinese competitor, made up the new Administration.

Significantly, the Kailan documents by which the Administration was brought into existence were never put through the ordinary legal procedure. Instead of being registered, the papers were merely deposited with both the British Foreign Office and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The documents were simply "filed," as it were, instead of the amalgamation being registered. If any further evidence is needed to show how irrevocably the company has been drawn into the political arena, it is amply provided by the fact that the documents which brought the Kailan Mining Administration into being were put in the keeping of the diplomatic arm of the British and Chinese governments. It was agreed that the documents would be registered by ordinary procedure later when the Chinese mining laws came to be accepted by other countries, but it was pointed out to me that this has never happened, and there is little likelihood of it happening for a long time to come, so the papers continue to rest in the archives of international politics.

The Chinese sought to regain their control in the original firm soon after its sale in the Boxer days, and won their case in London in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. But the British owners appealed and in a long-drawn-out suit over a period of years obtained what they regarded as a favorable decision.

Confronted with the British control of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, the Chinese went about winning their point in other ways. General Yuan Shih-kai from the first took an antagonistic stand against the British monopoly and helped in the formation of a competitive Chinese firm, the Lanchow Mining Company, which was to exist cheek to jowl with the British company. If the British courts were to be of no ultimate avail, it was decided that other tactics would have to be followed in China, and these developed into an effort to starve the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company into submission.

The British firm was accused of illegally extending its property far beyond the holdings of the Kaiping company whose property it had inherited. The Lanchow Mining Company was organized as a next door neighbor. Coal never was cheaper than then in modern China! In

1910 and 1911 when the cut-throat, free-for-all contest was at its bitterest, coal was selling at $3 a ton in Tientsin! Both the newly-organized Chinese firm and the British company were losing money more rapidly than they were able to stand. They found themselves not merely strangling a competitor, but wringing their own necks in the process. The formation of the Kailan Mining Administration was the result, which was organized in 1912 to sell coal, manage the property and divide the profits.

The Chinese consented to this along with the British, and the former agreed to drop their litigation. The end came for $3 a ton coal, and the price soared rapidly. Big dividends began to be sliced instead of the directors pulling glum faces over exorbitant losses.

The Lanchow Mining Company contributed the bigger portion of the mines, but the British firm had the best facilities and the most valuable properties above ground. Of the total extent of the mines about 60 per cent are at Lanchow. The Lanchow Land Company was organized later, however, to buy land and rent it to the K.M.A. Also, the port of Chinwangtao and its harbor comprise what almost is a British city, for all the property is the private possession of the Kailan firm, which built the city and docks. There is no question but it did a good job, and the objection by the Chinese is based solely on the principle of sovereignty.

The earnings of the Kailan interests are divided on a 60 to 40 per cent basis between the British and Chinese firms up to £300,000 and on a basis of equality thereafter.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company upon its formation had to go to Belgium for sufficient financing and by this process became a British-Belgium enterprise. Belgium in those days was not so far behind in putting her finger into the China pie. It must be remembered that Englishmen were not at all convinced that the Kaiping property was worth investing in. A letter to Detring from Mr. C. A. Moreing, the Britisher who put through the deal in England and who was Mr. Hoover's employer in Australia, on November 9, 1900, included the comment: "As to the raising of funds for the Kaiping Coal Mining Company, it is rather difficult. One reason is that the old company has heavy indebtedness and the Europeans in China are suspicious about it. However I believe that it will have a great future. But whenever I persuade my friends to buy shares, the reply is that the whole property is only worth £850,000 while it has an indebtedness of more than £600,000."

A Bankrupt Concern

This is one of the facts pointed out by those who deny that the Chinese received less than they morally had a right to for their interests in the mines as a result of questionable negotiations. The firm was virtually bankrupt at the time. Nobody would lend it any money. It was a gamble to invest in a concern under such circumstances, and the fact that efficient management by the British later made it a gold mine instead of a coal mine has nothing to do with the original fact that it was a drug on the market at first.

The manner in which the K.M.A. was formed reveals that technically it neither is a British nor a Chinese firm, but a Sino-British enterprise. But Britishers are in actual control, although the Chinese have a nominal partnership. This is part of the reason the Chinese say they want the K.M.A. re-organized, although it is freely admitted that the project benefited from Western business methods and comparative freedom from Chinese domestic squabbles.

Under the 1912 agreement the Chinese obtained the right to buy back the British mining firm after a decade. The compact by which the K.M.A. was brought into existence, combined with the fact that more than a quarter of a century has passed, makes a reversion back to the incidents of the Boxer affair rather flimsy grounds for a sound legal effort by the Chinese to regain control, Hence whatever openly-waged campaign is being pursued on this matter is not based on the Hoover episode, but on the agreement in the amalgamation which provides for re-purchase.

Thus, during the controversy early this year between the K.M.A. and the Peiping-Mukden Railway, the Shanghai Coal Merchants Guild sent a telegram to the Nanking government stressing this right, and urging that it be put into effect. This was followed by another petition submitted in April by the National Association of Coal Merchants to the National Government of China, the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other important organs, which was based on the need to preserve Chinese sovereignty and to relieve native coal producers. The appeal said in part:

"The agreement for the amalgamation of the (Chinese) Lanchow Mining Company with the (British) Chinese Engineering and Mining Company (operating the Kaiping mines) was signed in June, 1902. Article 17 of the agreement provides that after the lapse of 10 years from the date of the signature, the Lanchow Company shall have the right of taking over the British interests in the Mining Administration at a reasonable price to be mutually agreed upon. Though the period has long elapsed, the Lanchow Company has failed to exercise its option of purchasing the British interest."

The petition concluded by urging that the Lanchow Company be immediately instructed to exercise its option of buying out the British interests in the K.M.A., and that , failing this, the mining concession hitherto granted it be cancelled.

It is pointed out in foreign circles that as China is in urgent need of foreign capital and foreign industrial direction, it would not be consistent to follow this suggestion. The Chinese who urge the re-purchase, on their part point out that coal is a basic industry like iron and steel, and therefore should not be in the hands of aliens. There is no question, however, but that the efficient operation of the K.M.A., and its consequent high profits and keen competition, is part of the reason, if not the main reason for the attacks on it by competing Chinese coal concerns, some of which are government enterprises or owned in party by government officials. In an editorial on "The Control of the Kailan Mines" in the *Chinese Nation*, a Kuomintang weekly published at Shanghai, the issue of April 15 says:

"It is to be admitted that the coal merchants in sending the petition are motivated by the desire to protect their own interests. For years the native coal producers have suffered from the successful manipulation of the Kailan Mining Administration. The lower cost of production of the Kailan mines coupled with better transportation facilities have made competition for the native coal producers almost impossible."

British Company Pays Double Taxation

Although the petition of the National Association of Coal Merchants accuses the British firm in the amalgmation of deliberately evading government taxation, "thereby causing loss to the national revenue," the K. M. A. points out that the Chinese Engineering and Minging Company pays double taxation, once to England under British law and again to China under Chinese law, while the Lanchow firm pays only once, to China alone.

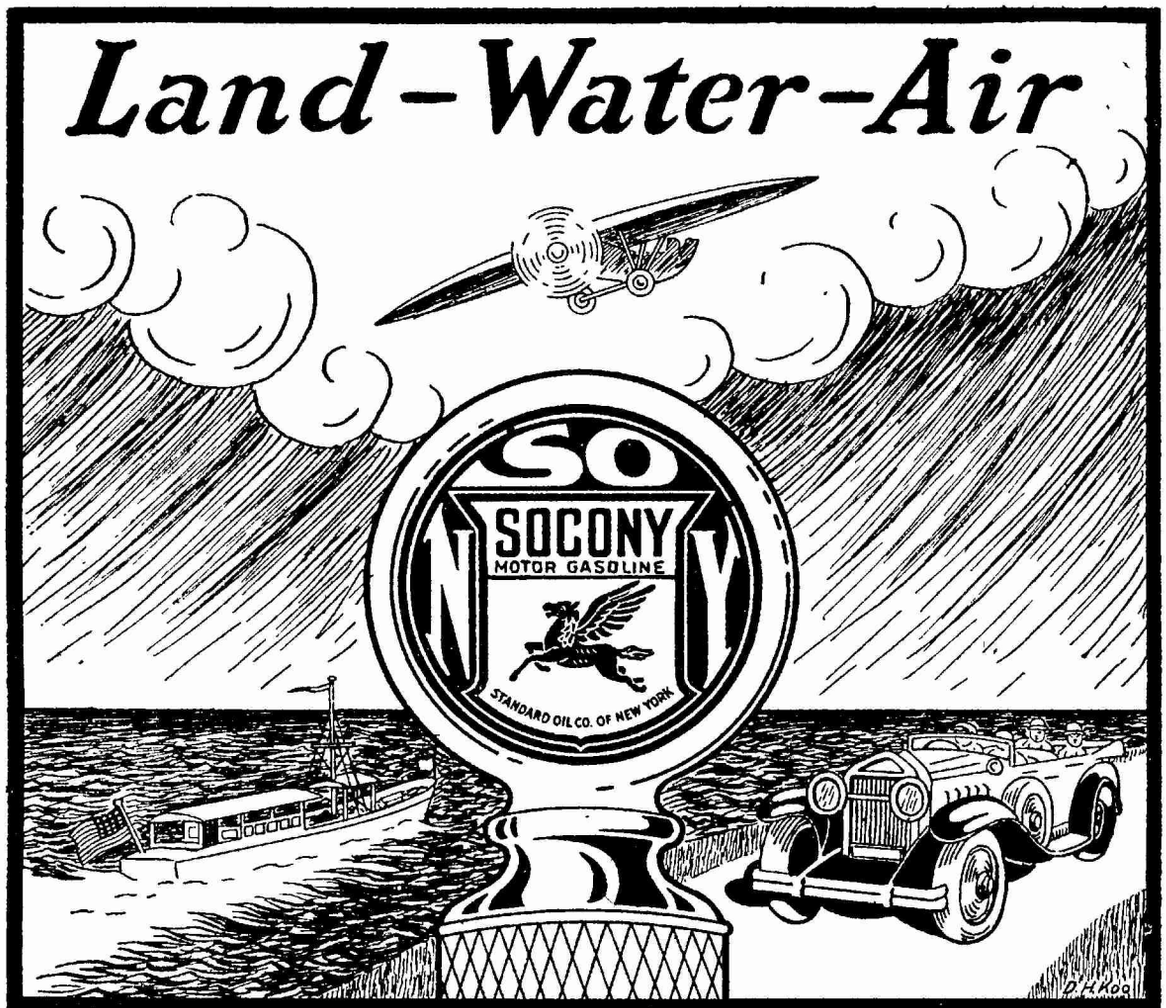
But although the formation of the K.M.A. in 1912 ended the litigation, political use of the material regarding the transfer of the Chinese mines to British owners was not at all prevented. Not only in China, but in the United States as well. It appears probable that the next presidential campaign in the United States will hear much more of the Kailan affair than was brought up in the last contest. Also, the Chinese are not in the mood these years to let anything drop which might be of use in their own nationalistic agitation.

They have the right to buy back the coal mines at this very time, but there is that annoying factor of raising the money to do so! And the fact remains that foreign stockholders would not be the only ones to object to turning over the entire firm to what would be government hands. Chinese shareholders in the Lanchow firm are likewise generally admitted to be against this wholesale turnover. A Chinese official while discussing this point with me sarcastically referred to these Chinese stockholders and their financial hesitancy, but that does not alter the reality of the case. Others told me of mass meetings held in secret by the miners themselves in which they opposed the transfer of ownership.

The Kailan Mining Administration informed me that the average increase of wages at the mines between 1921 and the present date is almost exactly 90 per cent. And other welfare phases kept pace with this development. It is only natural, therefore, to understand the cross-purposes under which the Chinese themselves are laboring in the Kailan affair.

Some sort of re-organization undoubtedly will have to come about in the future so that the K.M.A. will become a Sino-foreign enterprise more nearly in fact as in name, but it is as certain as light follows darkness that there will be much hurling of brick-bats and mud balls ere then. Thus the whole affair with which Mr. Hoover's name is so closely involved is being kept alive as a moot issue in China, and hence there is additional reason that it be not permitted to smoulder in the dark.

Peiping, July 3, 1931.



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Canton Repeats Recent Customs History

BY PEI-YU CHIEN

THE vicious cycle shows no signs of halting. It has been hardly a year since the forcible seizure of the Tientsin Customs was effected by Lennox Simpson, acting under the orders of Yen Hsi-shan. Now history is about to repeat itself in the South. Since the initiation of the Canton movement in opposition to the Nanking Government, the solidarity of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service has once more been endangered, for, as a matter of undeniable fact, the Cantonese would never suffer the revenues collected in areas under their control to go to the coffers of the very government which they now openly challenge.

The situation in this connection in the South at one time presented an exceedingly gloomy outlook. Rumors went so far as to say that the Canton authorities were on the point of taking over the control of the various custom houses in the Liangkwang Provinces, and that the Commissioner of Customs at Canton had departed for Hongkong. and so on.

These rumors, that were current only a short time ago, are now regarded as absolutely without foundation. But who could prevent them from materializing to the general detriment of the country, the credit of the government and all parties concerned, if a sanguine agreement was not reached in time to avert the extremely dangerous fate of a second and more calamitous break-up of the Customs Service?

The main feature of the present tentative arrangement is that, besides a 5% duty that continues to be remitted to the Central Government for the purpose of covering the services of the various loans, the balance, which amounts to about two-thirds of the total revenue collection in the South, is to be reserved for the local administration of Canton. This arrangement, or merely a mutual understanding with no official sanction whatsoever means compromise, concession, and sacrifice on both sides, but, strange to say, it also represents at the same time the only sagacious way of solving the distressful dilemma, It is perhaps not amiss to say that if all other factional differences in this country could be patched up after this fashion, the people would be spared much bloodshed and suffering. He who has had a part in bringing about this workable settlement has really done a commendable thing.

Not the Same Situation as at Tientsin

The action which the Nanking Government took last year in recalling the entire staff of the Tientsin Customs was actuated by the desire of sustaining the prestige of the government. But in the case of Canton, the advisability of the Central Government to resort to the same measures as taken last year is a question that demands a more thorough investigation.

The government had only the port of Tientsin to deal with last year while the present question concerns a number of ports, involving a much larger personnel and a much greater cost of maintenance. In the two provinces now under the Canton control, there are as many as eleven custom houses (Swatow, Canton, Lappa, Kongmoon, Samshui, Wuchow, Nanning, Kiungchow, Pakhoi, Kowloon, and Lungchow) with an aggregate personnel of approximately 500 (upper and middle classes only) or about three times that of Tientsin.

It may be argued that it is highly imperative that the prestige of the government should be sustained even at a very costly price, as was done in the case of the Tientsin Customs where a full-fledged commissioner was actually elected from his office by a military order. The central administration was then actually remitting money to the North for the purpose of maintaining the incapacitated staff there. Now, can the government afford to do the same thing with regard to the southern ports? Assuming it can afford to do so, is such an action to be deemed advisable or necessary? Would it be a wise policy to permit an adversary party to reap the whole amount of revenue while the regular salaries of the incapacitated staffs, which represents also the total cost of collection in ordinary time, continue to be issued by the Central Government?

Moreover, if the conditions in the South should compel the government to take drastic action, could the Inspectorate-General of Customs manage to recall all the staffs from the southern ports and distribute them among other ports under its administration? This constitutes another difficult problem. The customs service is unlike any other government institution in which additional employees can, as a rule, be taken on without due regard to the amount of work to be alloted to them. In the Customs Service, the employment of every member is necessitated by a certain amount of work to be performed by him from day to day. There are no such things as sinecures. Since the abolition of the Excise Bureau several months ago with the consequent return to the service of the recalled officials, it has proved to be a thorny problem to the customs to arrange positions for them. Now, what was to be done in the event that the 500 employees of the southern ports were withdrawn *en bloc?* Then what about the local clerks and other employees who cannot be transferred? Would the central authorities like to let them drift over to serve the adversary interests?

The position of the *de facto* government in Canton has perhaps been as trying as that of the Central Government itself. Canton might be put to the task of organizing entirely new staffs to run the various custom houses under its control. The precedent of Tientsin is a near illustration of the difficulties of such an undertaking. The utter failure of the efforts made by Lennox Simpson in carrying out his scheme contributed to the failure of the northern cause and was in a way responsible for his own death. Almost immediately following the defeat of the allied armies of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, Mr. Simpson was shot at his private residence in Tientsin by men reported to be members of a local opium gang. Although it is still a mystery how he had incurred the displeasure of the gang, it is a true fact that his many-sided life as a newspaper man, writer and adventurer was brought to an abrupt end by his personal ambition to stage a dramatic come-back into the Customs Service of which he was at one time an employee but from which he was compelled to withdraw. Of course, the enrollment of three times the number of employees of the Tientsin Customs is a task that would necessitate the ability and audacity of more than three Simpsons, and even then assured success cannot be foretold.

The Danger of Disorganization

It is to be presumed that for the sake of decency in public service, the best wits of the Cantonese rulers would not countenance the taking of any hasty steps in organizing an entirely new customs staff. With a temporary line-up that provides no permanency in employment and in the absence of comprehensive and strict regulations, the natural outcome would be dishonesty and corruption. Among the new men engaged by Mr. Simpson in the Tientsin Customs last year, there were, besides a number of ex-Customs employees who for some reason or other wanted to get back into the service, many inexperienced recruits that had to undergo a certain period of training before they were able to carry on the routine work. There were also a number of proteges of military chiefs whose chief aim was to take advantage of the opportunity to enrich themselves. Inefficiency was conspicuous and corruption was rife. The whole custom house there was thrown into a turmoil. A certain Ku Tse-yi, the new deputy Commissioner of Customs appointed by Yen Hsi-shan, absconded with a large sum of money almost immediately after the collapse of the northern allies. He was, however, arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. When one thinks of the task of establishing such unwieldy machinery as a new and independent customs service in the South with numerous customs barriers scattered all over the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, one would at once jump to the conclusion that the only possible result would be disorder, corruption, enrichment of the unscrupulous officials, and the ultimate total collapse of the whole organization.

If the present *modus vivendi* can be observed with good faith on both sides, it is about the best way of solving the present problem. In the interest of the Central Government, the solidarity of the Customs Administration is preserved without making the customs receipts from the southern provinces a total loss. On the other hand, the Cantonese *de facto* government receives a good portion of the customs proceeds from their controlled area minus the labor and expenses of maintaining and administering the staffs at various southern ports.

The two disputing parties are, however, not the only parties that are concerned in this case. The interests of the merchants and the creditors of the Chinese government, both foreign and Chinese, have to be taken into consideration. The merchants experienced insurmountable difficulties and suffered inestimable losses last year when the Tientsin Customs fell under the administration of the northern allies. Tientsin was then treated as a foreign port. Foreign cargoes that had already paid import duty at Tientsin had to pay further import duty upon transhipment to other Chinese ports with the consequence that the

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trade of Tientsin was put to a practical standstill. The customs receipts at Tientsin also showed a marked decrease.

The Spirit of Compromise

Loan services, both foreign and domestic, for which the Customs Revenue is pledged, should be given the foremost consideration. The Chinese government has been living practically on loans, and loans are usually secured on customs proceeds. Anything that affects the customs receipts is bound to influence the credit of the Chinese government. It is an undeniable truth that the person or persons that rise in defiance of the central authorities must have cherished the ambition of running the government themselves some day. Therefore, it is of vital interest to them that they must exercise their common sense and not shatter the credit of the government by destroying the integrity of the Customs Administration, otherwise their very aspiration would be rendered void by their own indiscretion. In this respect, the domestic loan service is no less, if not more, important than the foreign loan service, since the domestic loans form the mainstay of the maintenance of the government.

The Chinese Maritime Customs Service, established about eighty years ago with the expert knowledge and rare administrative ability of Sir Robert Hart, is often referred to as the only integral revenue collecting service in present-day China. Other services that once stood beyond politics have gradually become contaminated by the evil influences of officialdom. The seizure of the Tientsin Customs last year by the military order of Yen Hsi-shan has set a very bad example which was vigorously denounced by the entire staff of the Customs Service. The evil influence of it was happily arrested by the swift victory of the government armies. We hope this present case will be the last one in the history of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service in which the integrity of the Service will be threatened. We also hope that the understanding reached in this connection between the two contending parties may have further strengthened the theory of the indivisibility of the Customs entity. Finally, if out of the entangled political conditions now prevailing, some form of amicable compromise could be effected through the good offices of certain mediators, we have good reasons to believe that other greater differences responsible for the present political turmoil could be adjusted with similar wisdom in conformity with the avowed policy of the government to settle the present estrangement by political measures.

Shanghai, July 6, 1931.

Sixth Anniversary of Inaugaration of National Government Is Celebrated

The sixth anniversary of the inauguration of the National Government on July 1, 1925, which took place at Canton, was commemorated by a memorial service held at the auditorium of the National Government in Nanking under the chairmanship of President Yu Yu-jen.

Addressing the large gathering of Government and Party leaders, Ting Wei-fen, member of the Central Executive Committee, said that in spite of the repeated challenges to the authority of the Government by the various reactionaries, the Government had been able to weather the successive storms and has not only maintained but strengthened its position. The best way of commemorating its establishment was, he said, for all Government and Party officials to bear in mind the colossal difficulties with which the Government has had to grapple and to strive hereafter with added energy and vigor for the attainment of the National Revolution.

French Mixed Court Rendition Agreement to Be Signed This Month

It is reported that the draft agreement recently concluded between the Chinese and French delegates relative to the rendition of the Mixed Court in the French Concession of Shanghai will be formally signed before July 15 by M. Wilden, the French Minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Actual rendition of the Mixed Court is expected to take place before August 1.

It is understood that under the new agreement, two Chinese Courts—a court of first instance and an appellate court,—will be established in place of the existing Mixed Court. The new Courts will be known respectively as the Second Branch of Shanghai Special Area District Court and 3rd Branch Kiangsu Provincial High Court.

The new District Court will have two Divisions, one Civil and the other Criminal, as well as a procuratorate. The President of the Court will serve concurrently as the Presiding Judge of the Criminal and Civil Divisions.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

New Waterworks Plant for Mukden

A *Reuters'* telegram from Mukden dated July 3 reported that the Mukden Municipal Government has decided to build a waterworks system. A sum of $800,000 will be appropriated for the purpose.

Nanking Orders 20 New War Planes from Germany

The Aviation Department of the Ministry of War of the National Government has ordered 20 pursuit planes of the most up-to-date pattern from Germany, according to a *China Press* dispatch from Nanking on July 3. The total cost of these planes is G. $500,000.

Hopei to Institute Control Over Kailan Mining Area

The Hopei Provincial Department of Reconstruction has dispatched a special deputy to investigate into conditions at the Kailan Mining Administration, with a view to drafting a plan for the control over the mining area. The plans when completed will be submitted to the Ministry of Industries for approval.

Populations of Liaoning and Jehol Total 19,495,000

According to the latest census reports compiled by the Liaoning and Jehol Provincial Departments of Civil Affairs, the populations in these two provinces are estimated at 17,233,000 and 2,262,000 respectively, making a total of 19,495,000. Figures for the other two north-eastern provinces—Kirin and Heilungkiang—are as yet unavailable.

Hupeh to Raise $900,000 for Financial Rehabilitation

The Hupeh Provincial Government announced on July 1 that in order to rehabilitate the province's finances, a total sum of $900,000 is being raised for the purpose. Of this sum, $300,000 has been made available by the recent issue of the Hupeh Provincial Rehabilitation Loan and $600,000 has been secured from the Provincial Banking Syndicate.

Further Extension of Tax Exemptions on Foodstuffs to Famine Areas Granted

The State Council, in compliance with a pétition of the General Relief Committee, decided on June 1 to grant a further extension of three months from June 1 for the exemption of all foodstuffs and other articles destined for the relief of famine-stricken areas in the different provinces from transportation charges and taxation. The Ministries of Railways and Finance have been duly notified of the extension.

Local Oil Companies Lower Rates on Kerosene

As a result of the better rate of exchange, the various local foreign and Chinese oil companies have announced a reduction of prices of kerosene by 50 cents on the 10-gallon case. The new rates went into effect on June 30 and are applicable throughout the country. The rumor that the reduction was decided upon as a competitive measure against the presence in Shanghai of large quantities of Soviet oil which the importers have decided to dump on the market was denied in well-informed circles.

Huai River Conservancy to Start Work This Winter

Work on the conservancy of the Huai River will be started in the coming Winter without further delay, according to information from the Huai River Conservancy Board. The total outlay, including the compensation for the expropriation of large areas of land on both sides of the River for engineering work, is estimated at $92,180,000. In order to facilitate the carrying out of its plans for the conservancy of various waterways in the Huai River Valley, the Board in understood to be planning to organize a number of Conservancy Associations in the various provinces affected.

Huge Rice Granary Planned in Shanghai to Prevent Cornering

To thwart the schemes of the rice hoarders, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Great Shanghai has formed a Rice Storage Fund Committee. It is stated that a sum of $1,000,000 will be subscribed by the business concerns of Greater Shanghai Municipality for the purpose of establishing a huge rice granary which will control the price of the commodity and prevent hoarding by merchants.

Nanking-Peiping Air Line to Have Landing Field at Tientsin

Landings will be made at Tientsin by the Nanking-Peiping Airmail and Passenger Line of the China National Aviation Corporation, when the service is resumed on July 15. In order to equip their seven Stinson planes with motors capable of developing 400 h.p., the service was suspended last month. The new motors are being installed at a cost of $10,000 for each plane. A new landing field has been arranged at Tientsin, provided with radio station and landing facilities.

Extra-Concession Roads May Get Phone Link with Settlement

Following an agreement recently reached between the Bureau of Public Utilities of Greater Shanghai and the Shanghai Telephone Administration of the Ministry of Communications, new telephones may soon be installed on the extra-concession roads, it was announced by Huang Pei-tsiau, Commssioner of Public Utilities on July 3. The understanding was reached in view of the urgent need on the part of telephone users at the place, where the Administration's posts and wires have not yet reached the extra-settlement roads.

Trust to Absorb Rubber Company After Failure to Raise Extra-Capital

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., last week, a resolution was passed for the amalgamation of the Company with the Rubber Trust, Ltd. The opposition side failed to secure an ajournment of the meeting to enable shareholders to secure additional Capital. The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., have suffered greatly during the past year due to disatrous conditions prevailing in the rubber industry and an attempt to raise extra capital last year failed.

Hopes for Bumper Shensi Crop Dissipated as Drought Continues

Hopes for a good autumn harvest in Shensi are being dissipated by the continued drought combined with the scourge of locusts, according to an official dispatch from the Shensi Provincial Government. The province has suffered continuously from drought in recent years and only a very small summer harvest was gathered last month. The situation is causing considerable concern among the Provincial authorities and remedial measures are being considered in anticipation of the crop failure.

Japan's Trade with China Shows Adverse Balance

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo, dated July 2 stated that Japan's trade with China since the beginning of the present year has continued to show an adverse balance. The figures during May were registered as follows:

Export	Y 23,823,000
Import	28,139,000
Adverse balance	4,316,000

From January up to May, the figures were:

Export	Y116,391,000
Import	122,255,000
Adverse balance	5,864,000

Local Merchants Demand Foreign Firms Pay Stamp Tax

The Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, pursuant to a decision reached at its annual meeting on June 27, has submitted a petition to the Executive Yuan of the National Government, urging that the stamp tax be effective on foreign merchants as well as on Chinese. The petition poinnts out that if the foreigners are exempted from such taxes on their decuments, business transactions as a whole would be hampered, as most of the foreign merchants are dealing with Chinese in their trade.

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Nanking-Peiping Air Line to Resume Service with Arrival of New Motors

Seven airplane motors ordered from America for the Nanking-Peiping Air mail service arrived by steamer at Shanghai on June 30. The new motors are of 400 h.p. with a speed of 100 miles per hour. As they will replace the old motors of the Nanking-Peiping airplanes, service of the line is expected to resume on July 10. Seven other new planes are due to arrive this week. Part of this consignment will be used for the Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Airway which is to be inaugurated shortly.

New Institutes Ordered to be Established at Provincial Centers

The National Government Council, in an order to the Executive Yuan on June 1, instructed the immediate establishment of agricultural, medical and industrial institutes in all provincial capitals and municipalities. Each province is ordered to appropriate $600,000 during the present fiscal year for the establishment of medical and agricultural institutes, while a sum of $700,000 should be set aside by each Municipality for similar purposes. Classes in these institutions must begin with the first academic term of 1932. The period of study in agricultural and industrial institutes is to be from two to three years. A longer period is required for the study of medicine, four years of class-room work and one year as hospital interne being necessary. Emphasis will be laid on practical training.

Tsining Flour Mill Resumes Operation after Suspension of Four Years

The large flour mill at Tsining, Shantung, which has been closed for about four years, has re-opened and is now running almost full time, according to a Tsining message in the *China Press* on June 30. The building of the mill, a four-story structure stituated in the southeast suburb, was erected 13 years ago and when running, furnished employment for a large number of men. In former years, the mill was open day and night and produced large quantities of flour—sufficient not only to supply the needs of Tsining, but to permit shipping of a goodly supply to other places In order to faciliate the transportation of the surplus, a warehouse has been built near the Railway Station and it was stored there until it could be forwarded. It is hoped that the mill may be able to continue to run and that its normal operation will not be further interrupted in future.

New Weights and Measurement Law Comes into Effect July 1

The new law recently promulgated by the National Government governing weights and measures went into full effect on July 1, which was the date designated for its official efforcement. The new standards follow the metric system. It is learned that stallkeepers of more 20 markets in Greater Shanghai Municipality have already adopted the new system in accordance with the order of the Chinese authorities. On July 1, the Bureau of Social Affairs issued a final warning to the all shops in Greater Shanghai instructing them to comply with the order and intimating that on and after July 11, rigid inspections of shops will be conducted and offenders will be liable to prosecution according to Law. It is also announced that the new weights and measurements system will be extended to include the shops of the International Settlement and French Concession and measures for putting the order into effect will be taken immediately.

Honan Treasury Faces Deficit of $496,000 for 1930

The Honan Provincial Governmt is facing a deficit of $496,000 for the current year, according to the financial report issued by Wan Wu, Financial Commssioner for the Province. The report states that the total income of the Provincial Treasury from Oct. 18 last year to end of June, this year, amounted to $3,976,000 against a total of expenditure of $3,960,000. The balance of $16,000 now in the treasury is still short by $496,000 for meeting payments of salaries of the officials and workers of the provincial Govenment outstanding for two months, totalling $518,000. The reasons for the deficit, accord to Mr. Wan, have been the abolition of Likin, which has reduced the income of the province by $200,000 per month. The cancellation of Central Government subsidies after April is also cited as a contributing cause of the fall in revenue. It is hoped that the newly instituted business taxes may help increase the Provincial receipts and cover the present deficits.

Tan Mausoleum to Cost $190,000

According to a report in *the Shanghai Evening Post*, the plans for the construction of a mausoleum for the late Tan Yen-kai, noted revolutionary leader and president of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, have been completed and the project, second only to the Sun Mausoleum, will cost more than $190,000. It will be located northeast of Lingkuo Temple, outside of the Chungshanmen Gate, Nanking. It is understood that the designs of the Mausoleum have been approved by the commission in charge of the state burial of Mr. Tan and tenders are being invited. The Mausoleum is to cover a vast area of the suburban district of Nanking walled city. Surrounded by a stone wall, the Mausoleum will be featured by a tall and beautiful arch mounument to be made in Soochow stone. Leading to the graveyard, there will be a cement bridge spanning a lake and stone steps similar to those of the Sun Mausoleum. The mausoleum, when completed, will be the third grand tomb in Nanking, the other two being the Ming Tombs and the famous Sun Mausoleum.

New Weights and Measures System to be Enforced in Settlement

In connection with the matter of extending the system of new weights and measures to the Chinese merchants in the Foreign Settlement, Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality, had a lengthy conference with E. B. Macnaughten, and S. Fessenden, Chairman and Secretary-Genenal of the Shanghai Municipal Council respectively, when the latter called on Mayor Chang at his Office. It is learned that their discussion lasted over half an hour, but no definite decision was reached. The authorities of the S. M. C. deemed it necessary to give this important question further study and investigation and to solicit opinions of other members of the Council, as the new scale, if enforced in the Settlement, will affect foreign firms in their transactions with Chinese.

Urging the adoption of the new weighing and measurement standards in compliance with the order of the National Government, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession has recently issued a circular letter to all the Chinese shops in the Concession. The letter urges that all the old weighing instruments should be discarded and replaced by new ones, samples of which are obtainable from the Chinese Weighing Bureau at Chihtsaochu Road in the Chinese city. It is learned that the enforcement of the weighing standard will have its effect on the business of foreigners, as the pound will not be recognised by the Chinese.

New $300,000 Hangars at Nanking in Final Stages of Completion

China's most modern and biggest hangars are now being completed at Nanking and will be ready for use before the end of August, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post*. The hangars are being constructed by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters for the Aviation School of the Central Military College and entail a total cost of $300,000. Facing an area of 1,000 square feet, which has been well paved for landing purposes, the hangars are situated at the northern extreme of the field, outside of the Tungchimen Gate of Nanking. Between the two hangars is the workshop for repairing and assembling of the aircrafts. All of the structures are of the most modern type after the style of the German hangars. One of the main features of the new hangars will be the flexible laminated steel roofing imported from the Junkers' Factory in Germany. The two hangars will not be of the same size, One of them covers an area of 80 times 50 meters, while the other 60 times 25 meters. They will have enough space for accommodation of 60 and 50 airplanes respectively. The office building will be three stories high and will house the aviation school. The workshop is located between the two hangars and expert mechanics will be engaged to direct its operation and instruct students, No walls will be constructed around the field. The construction of the hangars and buildings started last Summer. The buildings are nearing completion, while the hangars will take several weeks more. All the planes in Nanking are expected to move into the new quarters, as soon as the hangars are completed.

Hunan Appeals to Nanking for Famine Relief

The Hunan Famine Relief Association, in an urgent telegram to the General Famine Relief Committee at Nanking, appeals for immediate assistance for famine relief in the province. The telegram points out that following the ravages of war and banditry and floods during the past few years, Hunan is being further devastated by the rise in the waters of the Tungting Lake and Hsiang River. During May, incessant rain has caused the overflow of the Hsiang River and its tributaries, flooding many areas in the eastern part of the Province. Eighteen districts have been stricken. The floods have so effectually prevented any spring sowing that an autumn harvest is out of the question. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been deseroyed; hundreds of people have lost their lives, while thousands have been rendered homeless and destitute. The telegram urges that unless relief is immediately forthcoming, many of the refugees, deprieved of their all, would have no alternative but face starvation. The National Government and the General Famine Relief Committee are requested to remit a large sum of money for distribution among the sufferers in order that they may be saved from a cruel fate.

Native Products Analysis Must be Conducted by Chinese Laboratories

Analysis of native industrial products shall hereafter be entrusted, whenever possible, to Chinese-owned or Government laboratories, according to a recent order issued by the Ministry of Industries to the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. The responsible authorities of the various provinces and municipalities where such laboratories have not been established, have been urged to start immediate preparation for their establishment. The Ministerial order was issued pursuant to a petition from the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs. The petition deplores the practice of Chinese manufacturers in entrusting the work of chemical analysis of industrial products to foreign-owned laboratories, which are operated solely for profit-making purposes and whose reports are not usually reliable. Since the Central as well as various local Experimental Laboratories have already been established, Chinese manufacturers should be dissuaded from entrusting this important work to foreign laboratories. The certificates issued by such laboratories should not be officially recognized, the petition urges.

Expert Declares China Great Potential Market for Aircraft.

Major Thomas H. McConnell, vice-president of the United Aircraft Exports, Inc., who is visiting in Nanking on a mission to advise the National Government on the development of the Chinese air force, declared in an interview to *China Press* on June 30 that China is one of the best markets in the world for aeronautical products. By reason of absence of import tax on airplanes, he said that China ranks with South American Nations as being the world's greatest market for airships of all descriptions. He also predicted unprecedented development for China, stating that this country is the greatest potential market for aeronautical equipment in the world. Lack of transportation facilities and the acceleration of business in China combine to make China the choicest prospect for aviation development, he said. The present pace in development of industry and commerce in China calls for an output of airplanes that all the leading nations are bidding for, he further stated. Recently the Chinese Government ordered twenty American planes and six from European manufactures. The best type of plane for China, according to Major McConnell, is the multi-motored amphibian. For safety of fliers, this type should be used in flights over the Yangtse Valley and along the seacoast. Considering the vastness of the country, the Major said, one of the great hazards of flying in China is that of making a forced landing where no repairs can be readily made. The inaccessibility of many parts of the country to modern equipment makes this threat one of paramount importance. In conclusion, the Major said that while China has no aeronautical construction companies, it has taken a decisive step in the direction of production of its own planes by planning the installation of assembling plants and schools for native mechanics.

After a brief visit in China, Major McConnell will proceed to the Philippines where air service is being planned between the islands, which heretofore have been inadequately linked only by uncertain water routes.

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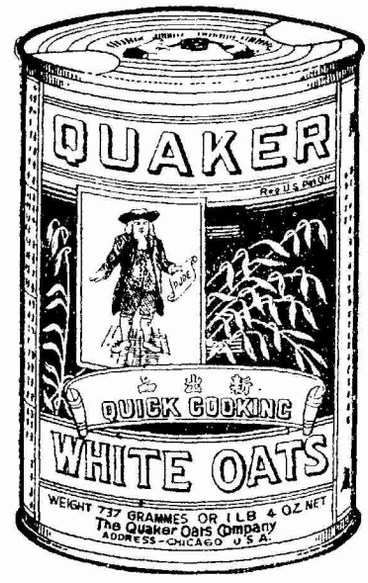

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Men and Events

Chou Ta-wen, Mayor of Peiping, took over his duties from Hu Jo-yu, Acting Mayor, July 1.

Dr. James M. Henry, Provost of Lingnan University, Canton, has returned to China from a trip to the United States.

David P. Gill, manager of the Tientsin branch of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, was in Shanghai during the week.

Robert O. Terry, a radioman of U. S. Navy attached to the U. S. S. *Luzon*, was drowned while returning to the ship in a sampan at Hankow, July 4.

In order to prevent the infiltration of "Red" agents into Fukien province, all steamers from Shanghai calling at Foochow are being subjected to search.

Through traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railway was suspended July 1 owing to the flooding of three railway bridges south of Yencheng, central Honan.

Colonel Huang Ping-heng, formerly Assistant-Director, has been promoted to be the Director of the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War at Nanking.

The Russian Shanghai morning paper *Vremiea* has been amalgamated with the evening edition of the *Shanghai Zaria*. Boris Souvorin will continue as editor.

C. H. Lam, student at Columbia University and president of the Chinese Students Alliance in America, has gone to France to continue his studies in the University of Paris.

The financial bureaus of eight districts in Kiangsu province have been ordered closed by the Kiangsu Provincial Government with a view to curtailing administrative expenses.

The Nanking Municipal Government has accepted the resignation of Huang Tseng-yueh, director of the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs. Li Chieh-tsai will succeed Mr. Huang.

Mrs. Roger D. Arnold and three sons, who have been visiting at Mrs. Arnold's home in Oberlin, Ohio, are returning to Yunnanfu, where Mr. Arnold is connected with the Y. M. C. A.

Seven new airplane motors for the Nanking-Peiping air mail service are now on the way out to China from the United States. The motors are of 400 p h. with a speed of 100 miles per hour.

Hopes for a good autumn harvest in Shensi are dissipated by the continued drought, combined with a scourge of locusts, according to recent official despatches from the Shensi Provincial Government.

The case in which Miss Butterfly Hu, Chinese film actress, is suing for the cancellation of her engagement to Ling Shih-huai, was continued at the Shanghai Special District Court during the week.

The death occurred in Shanghai July 1 of Wiley Blaine Newsome, Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Newsome, after a short illness. The funeral services were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Central Research Institute, returned to Nanking from Peiping July 4 and after visiting President Yu Yu-jen of the Control Yuan in the afternoon, came to Shanghai.

Sidney D. Gamble, the author of "Peking, a Social Survey," is returning to China shortly. He will join Dr. Jeme Y. C. Yen who has charge of the mass-education movement at Tinghsien, Hopei province.

The National Government Council July 3 decided to open Legations in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, but for the present the Minister appointed to Poland will serve concurrently as Minister to Czecho-Slovakia.

Miss Huang Kuei-fen returned recently to Shanghai from the United States where she completed a course in aviation. Miss Huang is a daughter of Mrs. Huang Chiu-ching, a prominent female revolutionary.

Yeh Chin-shu, manager of the Chun Fu Import and Export Company at 24 The Bund, was carried away by gangsters at the corner of Paoting and Chenhsing Roads, Shanghai, in the morning of July 3.

C. Zing, former chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and of the Shanghai Native Bankers Guild, has been appointed manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of Communications.

Harris Ha, student in the School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, was the author of a three-act play, "The Eternal Wanderer," which was presented at the Philomusian Club in Philadelphia during April.

Stanley P. Richardson, formerly on the general news staff of the *Associated Press*, has been appointed manager of the *A. P.* Bureau in Moscow, relieving Victor Eubank who has been transferred to a post in central Europe.

Mrs. T. V. Soong, wife of the Minister of Finance, gave birth to twin daughters at the Country Hospital in Shanghai, July 2. Mr. Soong was at the hospital, together with his mother, Mrs. K. T. Soong at the time of the event.

An explosion occurred last week in a Government powder magazine at Jehol resulting in the destruction of five houses. Investigations showed that the explosion was due to spontaneous combustion resulting from the hot weather.

Alfred Y. K. Wong, a Chinese aviation student who was seriously injured in an airplane accident in England early in March, was expected to return to Shanghai July 10. He is a brother of Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate.

Yang Hsi-yuan, owner of the *Kuo Min Daily News* of Chengtu, Szechuan, passed through Shanghai during the week on the way back to his home, after having been in Japan as the representative of the Szechuan Press Association.

Chao Chin-yu, recently appointed Mayor of Hangchow, has assumed the duties of his office. Ma Yi-chun, Counsellor to the Nanking Municipal Government, succeeds Mr. Chao as Acting Commissioner of Public Works fo Nanking.

The Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, Mr. Melnikoff, departed during the week, for Tokyo where, it was stated in a Harbin telegram, he would replace Ambassador Troyanovsky, When Mr. Melnikoff arrived in Japan he denied that he was to replace Mr. Troyanovsky.

Wong Jui-pao, the 16-year-old son of Wong Ching-kuo, prominent dyestuffs merchant, who was carried off by kidnappers whilst on his way to school last month, returned to his home last week unharmed. Details of why he was released by the kidnappers are not available.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, who returned recently from an extended visit to Japan, has issued a circular letter giving details of the growth of the "Y" movement in that country.

When Lord Willingdon took up his post as Viceroy of India recently he took with him his private secretory, Mr. Miéville, who was for some time attached to the British Legation at Peiping. Mr. Miéville has been with Lord Wilingdon ever since the latter's days in China.

Dr. Arthur Young, tariff expert to the Minister of Finance, who enjoys a deserved reputation as a pianist in Shanghai, and Dr. E.L. Hall, vocalist, gave a brief concert at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on the night of July 5 preceding the showing of the film "From Trees to Tribunes."

A total of $900,000 has been raised for the financial rehabilitation of Hupeh Province. Of this sum, $300,000 was made available by the recent issue of the Hupeh Provincial Rehabilitation Loan, and $620,000 has been secured from the Provincial Banking Syndicate.

Tien Shu-feng, an instructor of the Min Tz College, departed from Shanghai July 1 on a walking tour through the various provinces, which he expects will take him seven years. His main object is to make a thorough geographical and scientific study of the places through which he passes.

The State Council has appointed Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Minister at London; General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister at Berlin; and Wang Chia-tseng, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the Chinese delegation to the 12th annual session of the League of Nations at Geneva to be held next September.

The Rev. C. Oscar Anderson, of the Covenant Mission Society of Chicago, who was captured by bandits at Kingchow, Hupeh, on April 17, has been released. The order to grant him his freedom was made by the notorious Communist leader, Ho Lung, after the missionary's captors had received ransom in the form of medicinal supplies.

Senator Claude A. Swanson from Virginia, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate, has been appointed to investigate conditions in China and other countries of the Orient as the result of the depreciation in the price of silver. He departed from New York for Europe July 3 and will come out to the Orient later.

Oscar Janson, correspondent of the *Svenska Journalen*, Sweden, at present in Peiping, is due in Shanghai shortly en route to Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands.

Mr. David Yi-ngo Wang received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cambridge University last month, the only Chinese to be accorded said honor.

Prof. Donald Roberts, of the faculty of St. John's University in Shanghai, departed July 6 for a holiday in the United States, accompanied by his family.

The total Japanese population of the International Settlement of Shanghai is 25,446, according to a recent census taken by the Japanese consulate general.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mills, of the Nanking Y.M.C.A., and Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Parker, of the Yunnanfu Association, departed from Shanghai for the United States July 6.

Miss Damaris Peck, daughter of the American Consul-General at Nanking, arrived in Shanghai during the week from the United States where she had been a student at Mills College in California.

Jesse Silberman, the associate magistrate of Mrs. Norris in the Women's Court, New York, has been found guilty of misfeasance and removed from the Bench, according to a New York telegram, dated July 2.

The Rev. R. G. Boville, an executive of the Lange Missionary Organization, of New York City, who has been making a tour of inspection of the Far East, departed from Shanghai during the week for the United States.

Mrs. Robert K. S. Lim, wife of Dr. Lim of the Peking Union Medical College, and her children passed through Shanghai during the week on their way to England, where they expect to spend an eighteen-months holiday.

General William Crozier and Mrs. Crozier, Col. and Mrs. I. Newell and Mrs. W. J. Calhoun, who were residents of Peking some years ago, are due to pay a return visit to China. They are expected to arrive here the latter part of next month.

Harry W. Miller, Jr., student at Northwestern University, has arrrived at Shanghai and for the summer will be connected with the "Signs of the Times Publishing House," an instiution connected with the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

Dr. John Y. Lee and Miao Chung-hsiu, of the Bureau of Testing and Inspection of Commodities of the Ministry of Industries, are scheduled to depart from Shaughai for Japan, July 11, for the purpose of studing raw silk inspection methods in that country.

Herbert Stovall arrived from the United States during the week to join the local office of the Texas Company as superintendent in China. George Beatty, an executive of the same company, accompanied by his wife and son, also arrived back in Shanghai from the United States.

According to a San Francisco message the 22 ships of 5,500 tons each recently purchased from the receivers of the Trans-Marine Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, by the Portland Steamship Co. of California, (owned by the Dollar Line) will be used either for coastal trade on the Pacific or for trans-Pacific services.

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, July 6, of Paul W. Meyer, American consul stationed at Nanking to Miss Harriet M. Cogswell, of Ginling University. The bride was given in marriage by Willys R. Peck, U. S. Consul General at Nanking. The honeymoon is being spent in Japan.

Glenn Babb arrived in Shanghai from Japan during the week to take over the Shanghai office of the *Associated Press* from Morris Harris, who will proceed to the United States on leave. James P. Howe, formerly of Peiping, will be in charge of the Tokyo office of the *A. P.* during the time that Mr. Babb remains in Shanghai.

Radio rates for messages to foreign countries transmitted by the International Radio Station at Shanghai are being reduced as from July 10, according to the Ministry of Communications. The reduction was made in view of the drop in gold exchange. Strangely enough, a rise in postage rates was announced by the Chinese Post office, effective July 1.

The total number of foreigners residing at Nanking is given at 510 persons, with the Japanese leading and the Americans a close second. Recent police statistics give the following figures: 168 Japanese, 157 Americans, 92 British, 53 Germans, 12 Russians, 7 Koreans, 5 French, 4 Indians, 4 Swedes, 3 Jugoslavs, 2 Austrians, 2 Belgians, 2 Canadians, and 2 Dutch.

(*Continued on page 335*)

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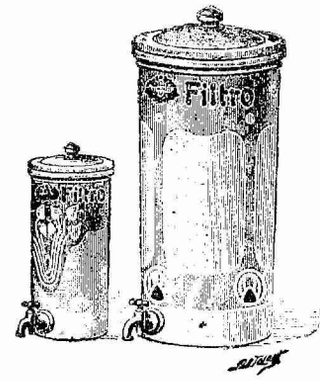

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Charles Pettit Writes Another Chinese Story

The Impotent General, by Charles Pettit. Liveright, New York. G$2.

Those who bought and read the "Son of the Grand Eunuch," and "The Elegant Infidelities of Madame Li Pei-fou," need not hesitate to buy "The Impotent General," for it will not disappoint. It is a well-cooked, delicately spiced dish that will charm the palate of the most exacting.

There is much truth hidden in the pages of this sly, witty and amusing book. It pins to the wall, naked and for all to see, a typical specimen of the upstart militarists that once were the scourge of China. It is the parody which speaks louder and more clearly than hard cold facts marshalled by a lawyer.

The book shows the narrow margin that existed between the brigand and the General making a fortune by the "profession of arms," and how easy it was to step across the margin. General Ta Pan-tze, having taken that name so soon as he had developed a paunch that deserved it, insists that a man can only command men so long as he can demonstrate his virility.

Pretty women lowered their eyes when Ta Pan-tze rode on his steed Belch through the streets, for the score of his conquests off the battlefield had reached such a fabulous number that it could only be whispered behind a fan.

Finally the hardened boudoir warrior loses his heart to an unusual extent. so much so that he desires to marry. His handling of Jade Flower's philosopher father on this subject is one of the cleverest, brightest and most amusing chapters in the book. But the General has eaten too well, fought too well, or loved too well. Having forced Jade Flower to marry him the General is overtaken by misfortune, being the gossip of the city and province. His adventures on the highway, his victimization by robbers, his days as a swineherd and a monk, and his endeavors to regain his manhood and military command are deftly sketched by a brilliant pen.

A critic suggested that an earlier book by Mr. Pettit was fit to be put on the shelf between Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and Cabell's "Jurgen." That company is not too distinguished for "The Impotent General." Charming, urbane, delicious, it leaves one with the feeling that Lady Troubridge must have accomplished a brilliant translation from the French.

F. S. O.

American Girl and the Romantic East

"Cambodian Quest," by Robert J. Casey, Bobbs Merrill, Indianapolis, G$2.

This is a thriller of the first order with a secret that it cleverly concealed until near the last page. Mr. Casey has a distinct knack for this type of story and brings to his work a sufficiency of good writing, a flair for character drawing, and a distinct 'atmosphere' and thus makes a good novel instead of a mere thriller.

An American girl who has saved for years to visit the romantic East chances to take the vacated steamer berth of a woman whose visit to the Orient there are reasons to prevent—reasons, that is, for dark and mysterious interests in the Orient. So that on landing in Saigon, Nance Abbott, mistaken for the unwanted woman, is thrown straight-way into the toils of intrigue and mystery in which lost jewels, a murdered woman and the ruins of Angkor all play their important parts.

Nance is mystified by all that happens to her but has spirit enough not to cut and run and she stays to investigate and find out why she should be subject to such interference, threats and cajoleries from half a dozen shady characters.

Her interest in events convince the principals of the intrigue she is the woman they believe her to be and therefore she can expect little quarter from them.

How finally she is vindicated and how the, apparently, worst criminal beachcomber of the port of Saigon turns out to be merely an amateur detective is extremely well and cleverly done and there is the romance to end it which sentiment demands.

Graves is an exceptionally well-drawn character and Delaporte the French Police chief is good enough to appear on any bookshelf with any of his colleagues in fiction.

The story of how the book got itself written is a romance in itself. In France during the War Robert Casey chanced, in the trenches, to come upon a copy of a French illustrated paper in which were photographs of the ruins of Angkor in Cambodia. They so impressed him he swore if ever he lived to see the end of the war he would visit those ruins.

Two years ago he passed through Shanghai on his way to Indo-China to make his dream come true. His visit to Saigon and Angkor has produced a very readable and entertaining novel.

F.S.O.

Romance and the Eurasian Girl

The Vintage of Yon Yee, by Louise Jordan Milne. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

This is a glamorous story of a beautiful Eurasian told in Mrs. Milne's best manner. It is manifestly intended for home consumption, for the book has obvious discrepancies that could never escape the skeptical eye of a reader who has spent even a little time in China.

Briefly, the story concerns Lois Allingham, pretty, amiable daughter of Edward Allingham, rich English merchant, and Shang Yon Yee, a Manchu lady. Lois is coldly beloved by self-centered Henry Cotterel, who feels, without thinking much about it, that there is something strange about Lois, but it doesn't occur to him that she is half Chinese. When the truth is out he thanks God that he is saved from marrying a half-caste; leaves without stating his hitherto contemplated intentions. Lois, unable to account for the sudden departure of her suitor, leaves her father, friends, Hangchow, and slips off to the secluded remoteness of Madame Chenn-yi Erh No's *chia* in Anhwei. There Wen T'ien, a foreign-educated Chinese, falls in love with the beguiling Lois, who at this time is wearing Chinese clothes and speaking the language flawlessly. He feels that there is something strange about Lo-ees, but it doesn't occur to him that that she is half English. When he finds it out, he is willing to marry her anyway. Lois returns his love. Then Madame Chenn-yi Erh No gives a glorified Anglo-Chinese house party, the English guests including Henry Cotterel. After the *Chia*, its inmates and guests successfully withstand the beleaguering of a war-lord's famished troops. Cotterel concludes that he must marry Lois, despite her Chinese strain. The two return to Mokanshan. On the eve of their departure for England and their wedding, Lois makes a devastating discovery, she is undoubtedly both Chinese and English mentally and spiritually. And as the publisher points out on the cover, "She meets her great problem gallantly . . . and proves that vintage character means happiness and bravery even in renunciation."

B. K.

An English Girl and Indian Romance

Bandar-Log, A Novel of India. by A. W. Smith; Atlantic Monthly Press book, published by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston. 310 pages. US$2.

A little slip of a girl, with the breath of spring in her hair and the dew of love on her lips, trips out of a boarding school in England into the arms of a Cambridge don, and the restraint engendered by the most staid English rearing cannot withstand the attack. The don forsakes the girl of his youth and follows after the slip, breath, dew, etc. Follows her all the way to her home in India, in fact. There he finds that her one-eighth portion of Indian blood makes much more difference than he had imagined back in England, where he had poo-poo'd the idea of a little native blood being held against anybody. Among her half-caste relatives in India the girl lapses a trifle into the primitive, does things that are "not done" in Albion, and the Cambridge don returns to the girl of his youth.

The lesson we learn from this beautiful little story is that blood will tell sooner or later if given the proper chance to show its color, or at least this is the burden of Mr. Smith's argument in the interesting book under review. "Bandar-Log" takes its name from an old proverb: "Bandar-log bol diya," "the monkey folk said— "Now we can walk and are men" Equally foolish, hints the man with the Nordic complex, are people who think they are white because they look white.

In addition to the romance of India and the tragedy of the half-caste, the book contains excellent descriptions of English country life, with the baying of hounds echoing through the first hundred pages. Then the scene shifts to the East, and if the reader is a foreigner in China, he

recognizes many points of similarity between the problems here and in India.

G. V. A.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Japan Advcrister* recently published its annual review of finance, industry and commerce. It comprises a 44-page magazine with pages of a large size, profusely illustrated.

The May 27 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* (New York city) is devoted to a discussion of Stability in the Balkan States. Malbone W. Graham, discussing this subject, says that the basic problem of the new commonwealths of Eastern Europe has been to attain stability and balance.

Dr. C. Walter Young, member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, is the author of three important volumes dealing with the legal status of Japan's so-called "special position" in Manchuria. The titles of the volumes are, "Japan's Special Position in Manchuria: Its Assertion, Legal Interpretation and Present Status," "The International Legal Status of the Kwangtung Leased Territory," "Japanese Jurisdiction in the South Manchuria Railway Areas." The volumes are scheduled for issuance from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, on August 1. Dr. Young, the author of the books, was the author of "The International Relations of Manchuria," published in 1929 under the auspices of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Dr. Young spent several years investigating conditions in Manchuria under the auspices of the Willard Straight Foundation.

Explorers in China Have Their Difficulties

Whatever the reason it is evident that foreign explorers in China will not have the free field in future that they have had in past years. Recently the difficulties of Sir Aurel Stein were recounted. During the past few weeks there had been almost daily telegrams of discord in the Sino-French expedition which started out from Peiping a month or two ago. Now comes the news that Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews. Vice Director of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Chinese authorities, have exchanged rather acrimonius correspondence because of the refusal of the Chinese government to grant Dr. Andrews permission to make another expedition into Mongolia, the Chinese authorities giving as the reason that the National Government had organized a scientific expedition of its own to visit the western frontier regions of the country, covering almost the same territory proposed to be visited by Dr. Andrews.

A report on the circumstances leading to the refusal to permit the Central Asiatic Expedition, headed by Dr. Andrews, to proceed to the Gobi Desort was given out by the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Relics in Peiping July 3. According to this report, Dr. Andrews had only a *Hu-chiao* for a hunting trip when he first went to Mongolia to conduct excavations; he acquired a very large collection of fossils and other objects of scientific value during a period of eight years, all of which he shipped to the United States. This evoked considerable opposition among the people. In 1928 the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Relics took steps to stop the expedition, but nevertheless the following year he was allowed to continue the work for another year.

Dr. Andrews in an interview at Peiping July 2 said, "The present attitude of hostility of the commission to foreign scientific investigation in China is one which is utterly unprecedented in international relations."

Dr. Andrews admitted that in 1930 he had told the Chinese that the expedition would end its work in Mongolia then, but, according to Dr. Andrews, "the 1930 expedition, however, produced so many unexpected discoveries, particularly in relationship to geological strata, that much of the scientific value of ten years' research will be lost if the work cannot be carried to its logical conclusion. The Expedition has given and is prepared to give of its collections to scientific institutions in China. We have never collected art or historical objects. We have spent a quarter of a million gold dollars in the country and have not taken out anything of commercial value."

In the meantime the French Minister reports that the disputes between the Chinese and French members of the Sino-French expedition have been settled. He further denied reports that the expedition into Sinkiang would be prevented by the officials of that province, by citing the fact that the expedition had already reached Hami, in Sinkiang.

The CHINESE NATION

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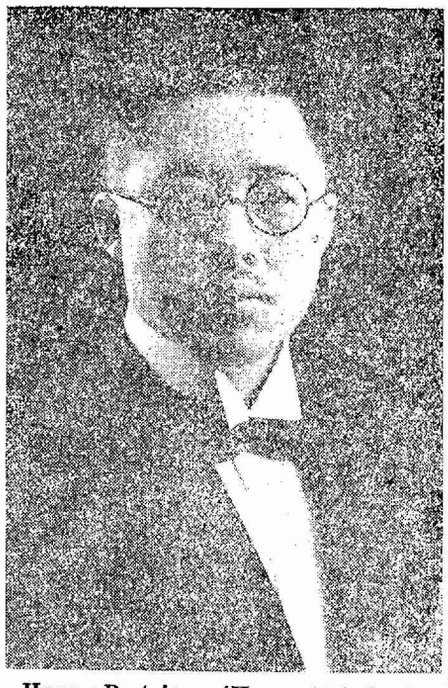
Who's Who in China

Huang Pe-tsiau, municipal official; born at Taitsang, Kiangsu, 1889; was graduated from the first class of the Tung Chi University, Shanghai, specializing in mechanical engineering; upon graduation, he was engaged as an instructor of the Mechanical Engineering School attached to the University; worked in the editorial department of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, heading the sub-German department, 1917 and later in the same year served as instructor at the Ningpo Senior Middle School and concurrently superintendent of the Ningpo Machine Factory; taught in the Shanghai Chung Hwa Vocational School as head instructor and also in charge of the machine shop attached to the school, 1918-20; toured in Europe, 1920 and studied at the Institute of Technology, Berlin, specializing in industrial management; upon completion of the course, he joined the editing committee of the German Engineers' Association in Berlin (V. D. I); returned to China in 1922 and successively held the following posts: director of the Shanghai Chung Hwa Iron Works, principal of the Shanghai Chung Hwa Vocational School, head of the educational section of the National Association of Vocational Education of China, Shanghai and expert member of the Kiangsu Educational and Industrial Union, —1922-24; joined the Ministry of Communications of the former Peking Government as chief of the general affairs division of the Railway Department, 1924 and concurrently served as senior counsellor to the Ministry and a member of the Railway Terminologic Dictionary Revision Committee; chief of the general affairs section of the Kaifeng-Loyang Railway Administration at Chengchow, Honan, 1925; transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a staff member of the secretariate and later appointed junior secretary of the Chinese Legation at Berlin, but did not proceed to the post; appointed Commissioner of the Public Works Bureau of Hankow City Government, 1926; supervisor of the Shanghai Telegraph Training School, 1927 and for a short period, Commissioner of Public Works Bureau of Hangchow City Government; appointed Commissioner of Public Utilities Bureau of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, June, 1927 and was transferred to the post of Mayor of Hangchow Municipality, 1928, but did not take up the office and has since remained in his Shanghai post up to the present, 1931; for a time in 1929, he acted concurrently as Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government; appointed delegate of China to attend the World Second Power Conference held at Berlin in Germany, 1930 and made a trip around the world, investigating municipal administration of the principal cities in Europe, America and Japan; author of the Sino-German Dictionary and the Graphic Description of Mechanical Art (the latter in three languages Chinese, German and English); address: Bureau of Public Utilities, City Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality.



Huang Pe-tsiau (Huang Pei-chao)

黃君伯樵，江蘇太倉縣人，上海同濟醫工大學機械工科第一屆畢業，歷任上海同濟醫工大學附設機師科教員，民六年任上海商務印書館編譯所德文部編譯主任(編有德華大字典)，甯波甲種工業學校金工科主任，兼甯波工廠工務主任，民七年任上海中華職業學校鐵工科主任，兼附設鐵工場主任，民九年赴歐洲各國考察市政，並留學德國柏林工科大學研究工業科學管理法，修業畢，即應柏林德國工程師聯合會編譯員之聘(編有華德英機械工藝圖解)，民十一年歸國後，歷任上海中華鐵工廠廠長，兼中華職業學校校長，中華職業教育社教育股主任，江蘇教育實業聯合會工業股專門委員，民十三年任北京交通部路政司總務科科長，交通部參事，鐵路詞典修訂委員會委員，民十四年任鄭州隴海鐵路洛局總務處處長，北京外交部秘書處辦事，中國駐德公使館二等秘書官(未到任)，民十五年任漢口市工務局局長，民十六年任上海電報傳習所監督，杭州市工務局局長，上海特別市公用局局長，民十七年，調任杭州市市長(未到任)，同年復任上海特別市公用局局長，民十八年兼代上海特別市政府秘書長，民十九年代表中國出席德國柏林世界第二次動力會議，并攷察歐美各國及日本各著名都市市政。

Admiral Bristol Still Member of Navy General Board

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who commanded the U. S. Asiatic Fleet during the 1927 political complications in China, is now a member of the General Board of the Navy Department at Washington, according to letters received by friends in Shanghai. Admiral Bristol stated that he had just returned to Washington from Panama where he spent three months as an observer of the U. S. Fleet-Military maneuvers. The maneuvers were participated in by 140 war vessels with combined personnel of 40,000 officers and men. As a member of the Navy General Board in Washington, it has fallen to Admiral Bristol and his associates to advise the Government with regard to naval policy and ship characteristics resulting from the London Naval Conference.

Unusual Romance of Retired Chinese Pastor

In view of the recent tendency of Chinese officials of venerable age to marry young women it is interesting to learn of the marriage of an aged retired Chinese pastor, the Rev. Shen Chia-sen, to a Chinese spinster, Miss Lu Ko. The marriage took place on June 30 at the chapel of St. John's University in Shanghai. The groom has passed 71 years, while the bride is only one year short of sixty. Mr. Shen has been engaged in missionary work for 50 years and only recently retired from his office as a bishop of the American Church Mission, while Miss Lu also served the cause of the Church before she became a music teacher at the Musical Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Shen are spending their honeymoon at Ningpo, after which they will establish their home in Shanghai. The bridegroom is the father of William Z. L. Shen, acting President of St. John's University at Shanghai.

Trade Inquiries Received by Shanghai Consulate General

Trade inquiry letters received recently by the commercial division of the American Consulate General, Shanghai, include the following:

One Oriental shop in Honolulu, Hawaii, with excellent references, wishes to obtain the services of some buyer in Shanghai to fill orders for exclusively-made women's garments and made-to-order lingerie. An American woman is preferred.

A New York firm is seeking to make connections in order to export paraffine wax to China.

Asphalt (bitumen) and coal tar preparations for paving purposes and general road building are offered by another firm to China market in quantities from a few drums to full cargo lots.

A complete line of electrical lighting fixtures of high quality and competitive prices may be obtained from an American exporter on favorable credit terms.

Paints, varnishes, enamels and waterproofings are the products a Seattle factory wishes to export to China.

A large manufacturer is prepared to supply full orders to industries here for belts, chains and cables for factory maintenance and heavy construction work.

Among the various inquiries is that of a world-famous manufacture of band instruments wishing to obtain direct representation in a number of sections of China.

One of the Atlantic coast fisheries, which has a sizable trade in the export of frozen shrimps to Japan, is anxious to extend this trade to China.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 231)

The National Foreign Trade Council, whose headquarters are at India House, Hanover Square, New York City, has issued a circular emphasizing the fact that the best road to recovery from the the present severe business depression is to stop the practice, which is stated to be general, of selling manufactured commodities wholesale below cost, or without profit.

Dr. Weng Wen-hao, director of Geological Survey, Peiping, has been appointed Acting President of Tsing Hua University. Dr. Wu Nan-hsien, the president, who has been having a dispute with other members of the faculty, has been granted leave of absence to travel abroad. Dr. Wu's resignation has been rejected by Li Shu-hua, Acting Minister of Education.

Yang Mien-chung, a member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Minister of Finance, has been detained on a charge of official corruption by receiving a bribe of $30,000 from one Chu Shih-fang in exchange for appointing the latter as Director of the Kiangsi Provincial Butchery Tax Bureau. Both Chu Shih-fang and the go-between, Yen Pei-main, have also been detained.

A telegram from Nanking states that the proposals with regard to the development of journalism in China adopted at the National People's Congress have been referred to the Ministries of Industries, Interior, Education, Communications, Railways, Finance and Foreign Affairs by the Executive Yuan for further study. The Minister of Industries will act as convenor of meetings on this subject.

Enquiries as to the amount of money spent by Wang Peh-chun, minister of communications in connection with his recent marriage in Shanghai have been made by the Tientsin Special District Party Headquarters. In a telegram recently dispatched to the Central Party Headquarters the Tientsin Party leaders declare that this matter, while of a personal nature, should be carefully investigated by the responsible authorities.

A formal protest in connection with the recent wounding of a constable of the Public Safety Bureau by an International Settlement sergeant at the home of H. F. Smith, an American resident at 858 Avenue Haig, Shanghai, has been lodged with the British consulate general according to Yu Hung-chun, chief secretary to the mayor of the municipality of Greater Shanghai. In addition, it is claimed, the Public Safety Bureau has filed a written protest with the Shanghai Municipal Council, reserving the right to demand compensation for the wounded man, demanding an apology from the Council, and assurance that there will be no repetition of the incident.

Mission Property Not to Be Used for Profit-Making Purposes

A new ruling relative to the purchase and lease of real estate by Foreign Missions in interior cities has been made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Replying to a petition from Lu Peh-hung, a well-known Catholic priest in Shanghai, the Ministry, in a ministerial order, lays down the principle that the newly-promulgated Provisional Regulations relating to the buying and lease of real estate by Foreign Missions in the Interior are applicable only to transactions concluded or entered into after the coming into force of the Regulations. The order adds that inasmuch as these Regulations have no retrospective force, they do not affect real estate already held by Foreign Missions prior to the issue of the Regulations.

The new Provisional Regulations impose several important restrictions upon the right of Foreign Missions to purchase or lease real estate in the Interior. One provision is to the effect that where any Foreign Mission leases land or leases or purchases buildings to an extent beyond its normal requirements, the responsible local Government organ shall not sanction such transfers of property. Another provision stipulates that where any Foreign Mission property is found to be let for pecuniary gain or other profit-making purposes, the competent local Government organ may either prohibit such use, or cancel the lease or sale, as the case may be.

In his petition to the Ministry, Father Lu emphasized the point that whatever profits may have accrued to the Missions from the holding or letting out of real estate have been devoted to the opening and maintenance of such philanthropic institutions as hospitals, orphanages and schools.

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Petition of
PAUL SIEMIONTKOWSKI
for
Change of name.

Cause No. 3364
Special Pro. No. 757
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, June 5, 1931.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

Take notice that the undersigned, Paul Siemiontkowski, has filed a petition in the above entitled Court for permission to change his name to Paul Semion.

The reasons for said change is that the said name is too complicated for business purposes.

Paul Siemiontkowski
Petitioner.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

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THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN AND THE CANTON SITUATION

(Continued from page 214)

northern end of the Canton-Shiukwan railway; Chen Chi-tang, head of Canton military sends Gen. Li Ching-yang to Shiukwan; Chen Chi-tang claimed that Gen. Chiang Kwangnai had resigned from the 19th Route Army and had refused to cooperate with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; Gen. Chen Chi-tang claimed that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sumbitted a plan at the recent Nanchang conference to launch a surprise attack on Canton, but Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai had refused to cooperate, but the resolution had been passed anyway; Chen Chi-tang laimed tht the Nanking 6th Flying Squadron sationed Canton; Chen Chi-tang claimed that the Nanchang at Amoy, consisting of five bombing planes would join military conference had resulted in a new faction being formed under leadership of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, which has 100,000 men and that this faction would force a peaceful solution of the Canton-Nanking complications; as result this situation the Canton authorities decided to abandon their plan alliance of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien Yunnan and Kweichow to block Chiang Kai-shek's power; reported Gen. Hsu Chung-hsi sent to Fukien with $500,000 to organize an anti-Chiang Kai-shek faction there.

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South China Morning Post, (June 29)—Serious tension exists along Canton-Shiukwan railway as a result of reports that Gen. Chen Ming-hsu's 19th Route Army invading Kwangtung; all trade suspended in Northern Kwangtung Gen. Chen Chi-tang mobilized his "crack" disivions for defense of North River; Canton believes that many important officers of 19th will desert to Canton....Canton officials decide to organize new 5th Group Army under Gen. Hsu Chung-hsi; claimed certain Fukien will support Canton; Gen. Li Fuk-lum will also join new 5th army and will mobilize his old forces at Honan; further offices to have posts in new 5th army Sun Pan-yung, Hsu Kiang-tang, who formerly served under Gen. Li Chai-sum; Chen Kung-po expected at Canton from Europe to join opposition government; Canton 1st and 4th Group Armies will shortly resume their postponed advance in Kiangsi....Canton *Central Press* claims cerious mutiny occurred in 19th Route forces at Kian, Kiangsi; stated Chiang Kai-shek gave 19th Route officers $500,000 to remain loyal to Nanking Canton claimed confirmation of revolt of Nanking's 6th Air Squadron at Amoy....Canton report claimed that Communists have resumed operations in southern Kiangsi and have reached district known as Wong-han between Sinfeng and Namyung and Canton has sent troops to prevent them from entering Kwangtung; also claimed reds occupied Yukai in central Fukien and are storming Shiukow about 60 miles from Foochow; stated Fukienese Gen. Lau Wo-tin lost two-thirds of his force in battle with reds.

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South China Morning Post, (June 30)—State of serious excitement prevails in Shiuchow district of Wor thern Kwangtung as result of invasion of 5,000 troops of 19th Route army; thousands of inhabitants of district flee to Shiukwan; refugees claim officers of 19th Army state their only purpose is to fight Communists in northern Kwangtung and deny rumors they are driving on Canton; Gen. Chen Chitang decides to make Shiukwan his first line of defense and is erecting fortifications containing "live" wife entanglements; regiment under Gen. Wong Yum-wan withdrawn from East River and sent to North River; Canton abandons hope of winning over allegience of 19th Route Army consisting of 20,000 troops, but claims officers of the 19th are split in regard to their allegience to Nanking and Canton, but most officers favor support of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek....Canton preparing war declaration as result of conviction that Nanking is planning invasion of Kwangtung....Canton decides to reorganize air service into two squadrons under Gen. Chang Hui-chang, the commanders to be Generals Huang Kwong-yi and Wu Kin-ngar, claimed Canton has more than 60 planes which will be still further increased by arrival of more planes ordered from Europe....Gen. Bei Chung-hsi suddenly changes his plans from offensive to defensive, but may again alter plans and send Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides into Hunan in order to offset advance of 19th into Kwangtung; stated Tang Sin-ming's division now marching to Kweilin enroute to Hunan; Gen. Bei Tsung-chi will have his headquarters at Kweilin and Canton sill send six planes to assist him; manifesto of anti-Chiang Kai-shek campaign already drafted for consideration of meeting of Government Council; Gen. Chiang to be charged with being traitor to country for permitting establishment of opium monopoly at Shanghai....French Communist Joseph Ducroux, stated to have previously operated at Shanghai and Hongkong, convicted and sentenced to 18 months in prison for Communistic activities at Singapore.

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South China Morning Post, (July 1)—Troop movements on the Canton-Shiukwan Railway practically suspended since Sunday, June 28 on account of serious floods, several stations along railway under several feet of water; heavy property damage....In order to defend Kwangtung during the forthcoming Northern military expedition, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has decided to organize "People's Guards," instead of leaving regular garrisons in Kwangtung; Gen To Yit-hiam mentioned as commander-in-chief with Gen. Chang Cheung-po as vice-commander of People's Guards....Regiment under Wu Hon-ping of 2nd Army left Taishatau for Cheungmuktou, regiment going to East river for garrisoning Tamshui and Pingshan and to suppress bandits....Canton stages further search for Nanking spies....Chen Kung-po, Leftist arrives at Canton to join anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement and strongly denounces Chiang Kai-shek for alleged complicity appointed political trainer to the Canton army....Canton in starting an opium bureau....As result of understanding reached between Kwangsi leaders and Canton Government regarding finances and munitions, Gen. Bei Tsun-chi returned to Wuchow for purpose of concentrating his troops at Kweilin near Kwangsi-Hunan border; considerable troop movements between Kweilin and Chuanchow and stated vanguards of Kwangsi force reached Kwangshaho only a few miles from Hunan border; heavy recruiting by Kwangsi forces at Kweilin; Gen. Li Chung-jen arranged with Gen. Chang Wei-chang for dispatch of six airplanes to assist Kwangsi campaign; airdromes being constructed at Pinglo, Chuanchow and Lungfukwan; Gen. Bei Chunghsi stated leaving Wuchow for Nanking in connection with mobilization at Nanning and Liuchow; headquarters of Kwangsi troops at Nanning transferred to Kweilin to factilitate transfer of troops to Hunan frontier....Canton claims definite information that Chiang Kai-shek planning to invade Kwangtung; Canton discusses advisability of war declaration against Nanking; order for advance into Kiangsi expected shortly....Quo Tai-chi and Hsieh Ying-chau, both prominent in Nanking previously, returned to Canton and joined Canton Government and made members of political council....Wang Ching-wei delivers address before Council on work carried out by the Central Kuomintang headquarters at Canton; said district autonomy would be inaugurated in Kwangsi and Kwangtung immediately in order that delegates could be appointed for People's Convention on October 10; said real constitutional government shortly inaugurated at Canton....Serious differences develop between new Canton Governement and merchants over taxation; merchants refuse to have their books examined for taxation purposes; claim can't bear any further taxation....Canton report states Shih Yu-shan, Han Fu-chu, Sun Tien-yin and Ma Hsiang-hui recently held secret conference for puropose of joining anti-Nanking movement.

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South China Morning Post, (July 2)—Canton report stated negotiations successful for enlisting support of troops in south Hunan formerly under Tang Sang-chi have borne fruit; claimed that after Gen. Hu Fung-cheung's declaration of independence, one regiment after another had telegraphed to Tang Sang-chi asking to be incorported in anti-Nanking movement; Gen. Chen Chi-tang will incorportate these trops into the 1st Group Army Corps and appointed Gen. Yen Yen-yi as commander upon recommendation of Gen. Tang Sang-chi; Gen. Yen stated to have arrived at Lokchong and Pingshek with two regiments and will defend district to west of Lokchong; Gen. Hu Fung-cheung ordered to remain in southern Hunan and take charge of Ichang and Chenchow near Kwangtung border....Canton issued report denying that Chiang Kai-shek's troops had entered Kwangtung, claimed such impossible because Chiang Kai-shek completely overwhelmed by Communists in Kiangsi; claimed 50 officers of 19th Route Army have gone to Canton because of refusal to assist Nanking....Thirty Canton commercial bodies telegraph to 19th Route Army commanders telling them the 19th is composed of Cantonese who received their training and supplies from Kwangtung, hence pity they have joined Nanking against Canton; 19th Route Army commanders warned that Chiang wil use them for most serious fighting but will save his own troops; troops warned that if Chiang Kai-

shek succeeds, they will be disbanded....First meeting of Canton Financial Commission discussed question of fixing budget for military and civilian departments; said budget must be adopted before end of July; Canton Ministry of Finance stated budgets received from various capital tax bureaus in province and will shortly complete collection of taxes; Canton expects to receive $1,500,000 annually from this source.

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South China Morning Post, (July 3)—Canton report states Canton may now decide to use political means, including propaganda instead of military force against Chiang Kai-shek; believed that support for Chiang Kai-shek in the provinces can be alienated; stated Canton's military preparations recently only for defensive purposes....Staff officers Corps with Feng Chu-wan at head formed to supervise defense works; Gen. Li Chung-jen sends representative to Hongkong to induce Gen. Chang Fa-kwei to return to Canton where he went on account of sickness....Canton claims that the resignation of the two divisional commanders from the 19th Route Army has been serious blow to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but silence of Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and other commanders in Shantung and Honan is proving embarassing to Canton; alleged Chiang Kai-shek made several attempts to "buy-over" divisional commanders under Gen. Chen Chi-tang; stated Generals Heung Han-ping, an officer of the 59th Division; Yu Han-miao, head of 58th Division; and Gen. Li Chen-ko have been "approached," but offers spurned; Nanking's activities stated to have culminated in the execution of Wu Chi-fung as a spy; stated certain Chinese papers printed alleged ficsimiles of letters from Chiang Kai-shek to Cantonese Generals Yu Han-miao and Li Chen-ko, asking them to meet Nanking's representative ....Gen. Chen Chi-tang claims that fortifications in northern Kwangtung and along the railway completed and trenches being dug in the suburgan districts including Lung Ngan Tung, Shek Pai, near the new Canton racecourse, and at Ko Tong and Kong Chuan; chief attention paid to fortifications in the northeastern suburbs where $30,000 spent on earthworks which are surrounded with brick-works and sand-bags with tunnels to accommodate 50 soldiers; Canton anticipating aerial attacks; trench construction hindered by torrential rains....Gen. Chen Chi-tang issues orders forbidding Canton speculation in Nanking bonds....Gen. Hsu Chung-chi issues statement alleging Fukien support of Canton movement; said his lieutenant Gen. Sun Pun-yun leaving shortly for Fukien to organize anti-Nanking movement; Gen. Hsu said he had resided in Shanghai for seven years, refusing to participate in politics because of maladministration of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; said only hope of saving China from Communists was to reorganize Nanking Government ....Report printed from Nanchang stating Reds at Ningtu and Kwangchang have started offensive against Chiang Kai-shek; stated Communists in Fukien are moving into Chekiang; claimed that Gen. Chang Lien-hsin in command of Chekiang border unable to repel them; claimed he had wired Chiang Kai-shek for reinforcements, but Chiang has insuffient troops to send reinforcements; claimed two leading Red leaders Chu Mo and Peng Chi-tung now threatening Chekiang via Yunshan and Kwangshun where they will combine with other Red leaders Chiu Sik-ping and Fang Chi-min in Chekiang; claimed Nanking already sent a division and regiment to Hangchow and Yinchow for defense purposes.

CANTON REVOLT GREATLY STRENGTHENS KWANGSI CLIQUE

(*From the Review's Correspondent*)

Canton—When the politicians of the different Kuomintang factions including the Conservatives, the Leftists, the Western Hill Clique followers and Reorganisationists returned to Canton to follow the lead of Chen Chi-tang, Wang Ching-wei and Ku Ying-fan in the organisation of a movement to oust General Chiang Kai-shek from the Central Government keen observers prediced that they are struggling against great obstacles and unless they could suburge their divers political views in the organization of a strong southern government their chances of winning the war against General Chiang would be exceedingly lean.

Although General Chen Chi-tang has invited the Kwangsi militarists (headed by General Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi), the Ironside commanders under General Chang Fa-kwei and the Western Hill Clique followers including General Hsu Chung-chi to Kuangtung to participate in the formation of a Military Council and a new Government so far Gen. Chen and his divisional commanders have wisely prevented the entry into

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The Public is hereby notified that after July 1st, 1931, the Customs will cease to issue Ch'uen-pai to vessels in possession of Chiao-t'ung Pu Certificates which certificates, after inspection, will be endorsed by the Customs.

In the case of vessels not in possession of Chiao-t'ung Pu-Certificates the Customs will issue, at the request of the Superintendent, a Ch'uen-pai for use as a Provisional Certificate to be valid for three months, after which period the vessel concerned must either produce Chiao-t'ung Pu Certificate or cease from trading.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. Lawford.
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 2nd July, 1931.

Kuangtung of troops which would not be directly under his supervision, i.e. regiments which are not controlled by the Eighth Route Command which has since been changed into the First Group Army Corps. Similarily various politicians have been invited to participate in political activties including the preparation of speeches for attacking General Chiang Kai-shek and intrigue and negotiation with certain doubtful militarists in the South and North China, but active politics connected with the reorganization of the Kuangtung Provincial Government following the resignation of Gen. Chen Ming-shu and the so called "National Government" have been managed entirely by followers of the Chen Chi-tang and Ku Ying-fan parties. Most of the important financial posts have been occupied by followers of these two cliques.

Gen. Hsu Chung-chi Pessimistic

Others leaders including Messrs Tang Shao-yi, Sun Fo, Tsou Lu have been doing very little work while General Hsu Chung-chi has become so dissatisfied with the Canton leaders that he has tendered his resignation to the Military Council. On the other hand in order not to cause an open split General Hsu has made statements denying that he was discouraged with the anti-Chiang movement. To persuade Gen. Hsu to continue his work with the Canton government General Chen Chi-tang has asked him to stay offering him an important mission to Fukien. The leaders are still discussing the assignment of funds in connexion with the Fukien mission. Concerning Kuomintang affairs, one finds that the Kuangtung Provincial and City Kuomintangs are dominated by appointees of Generals Chen Chi-tang and Chen Ming-shu despite the latter's elimination and strong protest of the other parties demanding a thorough reorganization of these two departments. Incidentally the Leftists have suggested certain reforms for the Kuangtung and Kwangsi Kuomintangs and some of the Leftists have been invited to Kwangsi where they are now trying to dominate in the kuomintang organs.

Kwangsiites For Kwangsi

The Kwangsi Party which participated at the 1930 Nanking-Shansi war and some of the principal revolts against General Chiang in the past three years is, however, playing an important role in the present revolt. At the beginning of the revolt some time in May Canton official circles announced that the Kwangsi party would organize an expedition to attack General Ho Chien in Hunan while General Hsu Chung-chi would lead his erstwhile troops along the East River and along the Kuangtung-Fukien frontier into Fukien. But the military movements have been confined to talk and discussions on paper only and to-day we find the Kwangsi troops confining their activitities inside Kweilin, Liuchow, Nanning and Wuchow. The only apparent major change in the military situation in Kwangsi has been the withdrawal of General Chen Chi-tang's best divisions from Wuchow and from certain commercial towns on the upper West River leaving the Kwangsi field clear for the Kwangsiites to administer their home affairs.

History of a Political Party

To observers in the South the political development in Kwangsi over the past nineteen years has been in the direction of "Kwangsi for the Kwangsiites." With the exception of certain very brief periods Kwangsi Province has been governed by one Kwangsi leader or another. The fact is the more extraordinary when we come to consider that Kuangtung has been governed for long periods by Kwangsi generals and Yunnanese commanders. General Huang Shao-hsiung who was military governor in Kwangsi from 1926-1929 without interruption was a dominating power in the Kwangsi Party and on occasion between 1927-29 when Kuangtung was administered by Gen. Li Chi-sen, another Kwangsiite, the Kwangsi party was given an opportunity to consolidate its military strength.

In fact, when both Generals Huang and Wu Ting-yang (former commander of the First Kwangsi Division) resigned last year they were permitted by Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi to remain in control of a vast area in the interior of Kwangsi with headquarters at Liuchow. In short, the Kwangsi commanders have been able to preserve their power by close co-operation. But Kwangsi is a very poor province owing to its lack of natural resources and practically no native products to speak of. Its annual revenue is estimated to be only a little over ten million dollars. In the time of Li Chi-sen, Kwangsi looked to Kuangtung for financial assistance to the extent of about $2,000,000 a month. The Kwangsi armies, however, have been able to struggle on maintaining their integrity because opium is grown in this Province and Yunnan and the Yunnan products have to pass through Kwangsi on their way to Kuangtung. The Kwangsi militarists have been able to derive something like $10,000,000 annually from opium taxes alone but out of this only about half the sum goes to the government.

The Kwangsi soldiers are ill-clothed and ill-fed and apart from the officials the private soldiers receive only twenty cents a day. Although the armies under Generals Li Tsung-jen and Chang Fa-kwei succeeded in defating the invading Yunnanese armies last year following a long siege at Nanning which lasted three months and which resulted in unprecedented destruction of mission properties including the Catholic Church, the leaders have from time to time met with the most stringent financial difficulties. Although the war with Kuangtung actually ceased early this year the Kwangsi leaders have lived with a fear that any day they may again be attacked by Kuangtung.

Faced with such adverse circumstances it is only natural that when Ku Ying-fan came down from Nanking in March on a secret mission to persuade General Chen Chi-tang to revolt against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek the Kwangsi leaders were the first to take a keen interest in the revolt. Old grudges have been abandoned for mutual and beneficial reasons and representatives of General Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-chi arrived in Canton early in March to interview Ku Ying-fan on terms of the Kwangsi alliance with Kuangtung. The story is told that Ku used to visit the Eighth Route Command Headquarters each morning to see General Chen Chi-tang bringing with him daily telegraphic dispatches alleged to be from Messrs. Sun Fo, Wang Chung-hui, Teng Tse-ju etc. which strongly urged the Canton commander to revolt. Names of certain northern militarists in Shantung and Honan were mentioned in Ku's telegrams as persons who were against General Chiang and would join the Canton movement once it was started. Why these generals have failed to come up to general expectations will be discussed some other time.

Opportunities for the Kwangsiities

Among those who Maintained cordial relations with the Kwangsi commanders and with Wang Ching-wei, the Leftist leader, in those days was Gen. Teng Sheng-chi who had resided in Hongkong for many months prior to the resignation of Gen. Chen Ming-shu. General Teng took a most active part in furthering the intrigue of Ku Ying-fan. Realising that the Kuomintang Leftists are now associating with the Kwangsi Party Ku has therfore apparently decided to work with the Leftists despite the difference in their political viewpoints. In fact, Ku Ying-fan at a certain stage of his negotiation with Gen. Chen disapproved of the alliance with the Kwangsi party but his motion was defeated by General Chen's ambition to secure a larger military following for Canton despite the difference of political views.

An understanding was eventually reached between the Kuangtung and Kwangsi leaders when Canton agreed to provide $1,000,000 for the mobilization of the Kwangsi troops and the supply of several thousands of rifles. No matter what may be the outcome of the Canton-Nanking quarrel it seems likely that the Kwangsi Party will be much strengthened by a war between Nanking and Canton. The present political chaos may even afford the Kwangsiites a chance to return to military power. It is observed that despite the many reports of Kwangsi mobilization the Kwangsi leaders have shrewdly concentrated their troops at Kweilin, Linchow, Nanning and Wuchow. There will be no expedition anywhere unless their demands on the Kuangtung Government have been fully complied with. It is understood that until Gen. Chen Chi-tang leads his troops in to enter Kiangsi, the Kwangsi soldiers will not march into Hunan.

After a visit to the Philippine Island General Huang Shao-hsiung returned to Hongkong two weeks ago and is reported to have gone to Kwangsi. His mission has been kept a secret although it is believed that his real purpose is to reorganise his own troops in western Kwangsi. He may even join the Canton movement and in which case his recent peace negotiation would seem to be a trick to divert the attention of the Nanking government from the secret intrigue that was in progress a that time in Canton. Simultaneously with Gen. Huang's visit to Wuchow General Pai Chung-hsi also returned there to confer with him. The Kwangsi Party has also seized the present opportunity to ship a large consignment of raw opium for exportation purposes into Kuangtung. A cargo of opium owned by certain Kwangsi commanders arrived at Canton under the protection of Kwangsi soldiers recently and the opium was delivered ashore under heavy military protection.

Canton, July 6, 1931.

Labor University Students on Rampage

Following the conclusion of the commencement exercises at the Labor University at Woosung, (the ocean port for Shanghai,) July 3, an outbreak of the more than three hundred students of the University occurred, following several months of unrest. Several of the students were armed with pistols. They seized Wang Ching-chi, the president of the University, and locked him up in a room, students being stationed at the door to prevent his escape. Li Ho-sui, representative of the Bureau of Education, escaped a similar fate by taking to flight. Representatives of the Central Government, Greater Shanghai Municipality, and Bureau of Education, who attended a conference attempting mediation in the dispute, were roughly handled by the students.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang Recovers from Illness

Sir Miles Lampson, Nelson T. Johnson and other ministers of the foreign legation quarter in Peiping expressed congratulations to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, during the week, upon his recovery to health, following treatment at the Peking Union Medical Hospital.

In a telegram to Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, and General Ma Fu-hsiang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, Vice-Commander-in Chief Chang Hsueh-liang July 3 expressed thanks for their solicitude over his recent illness, from which, he stated, he had now fully recovered.

"Vega" Plane and "Wasp" Motor Carried Post and Gatty Round the World

A radio message from the Department of Commerce, Washington, was received by U. S. Commercial Attache Arnold in Shanghai last week stating that the airplane which Post and Gatty used in their recent record-breaking flight around the world was a standard "Lockheed Vega" equipped with a "Wasp" engine. The same 'plane was the winner of the Air Derby, Los Angeles to Chicago, making the flight, a distance of about 2,100 miles, in nine hours and ten minutes. The same model was used by the famous British aviator, Commander Kidston, in his recent epochal flight from London to Cape Town in record time.

Cornerstone Is Laid of New Chinese Municipality Building

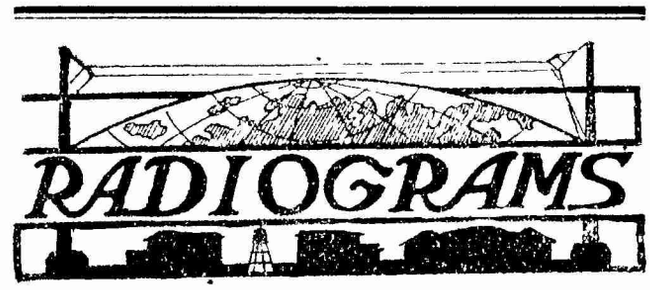
The cornerstone of the new Municipal Building for the Municipality of Greater Shanghai was laid with appropriate ceremony on July 7, which was also the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Municipality. The new Municipal building is being constructed on Wuchuan road and is part of an extensive new civic center which is planned for that district. The new building will be four stories in height and will take about a year and-a-half to complete. The exterior is in Chinese style. The stone was laid by Mayor Chang Chun.

International Race Club to Hold Celebration for Yu Ya-ching

The International Race Club, Mohawk Road, Shanghai will hold a celebration July 11 and 12 to mark the semi-centenary of the successful business career of Yu Yah-ching, one of the leading Chinese merchants. Mr. Yu came to Shanghai from Ningpo fifty years ago. More than 100 local organizations are participating in the celebration, which will incidentally serve the purpose of raising a fund, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, to be used for philanthropic purposes in Chekiang province.

Geo. Street Appointed Radio Adviser to Nanking

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, has appointed George Street, Commercial Representative of the Radio Corporation of America as Honorary Radio Adviser to the Ministry of Communications to assist in the further development of the Chinese Government's International and Domestic Radio-telegraph communication facilities. Mr. Street has been identified with commercial radio telegraphy for more than fifteen years and has had much experience with the R. C. A. world-wide communication system.



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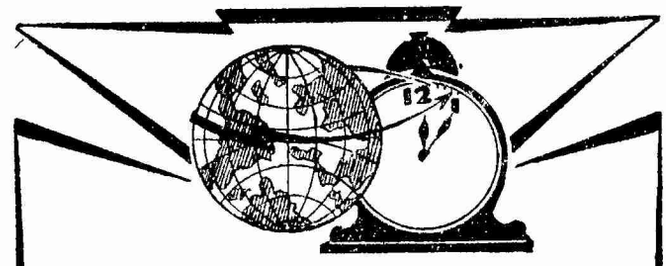

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How the New Opium Policy Operates

Details of the working of the new opium policy of the National Government, referred to as a "suppression" policy, but which is termed a "monopoly" by the opponents of the system, are gradually filtering in from various parts of the country, the following being translations of reports appearing in the Shanghai Chinese newspapers.

According to a message from Pengpu, Anhui, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the opium suppression bureau has been functioning there since last month and has published a series of regulations governing the collection of the opium tax. According to these, persons operating opium dens in that city must register their dens with the Bureau and pay a certain amount of fees as registration charges. As to the traffic in the drug, the tax is being collected on the weight basis. The Anhui Provincial Opium Suppression Bureau has also published a set of regulations providing that 60 per cent. of the fines paid by opium smugglers will be awarded the police or persons who discover such smuggling, as rewards.

The opium suppression bureaus in Foochow and other cities in Fukien Province were inaugurated on June 26, Yuan Ching, director of the Foochow Shipping Bureau, having been appointed concurrent director. After taking up his appointment, Mr. Yuan divided the whole province into nine districts in each of which merchants were told to pay the opium tax to him in a lump sum. The merchants, in turn, were allowed to farm out the tax from the opium traffickers and opium den operators. In Foochow and Amoy alone, it is said, Mr. Yuan expects to receive $200,000 opium revenue a month, inasmuch as the opium trade of these two places is particularly flourishing.

To Meet Financial Deficit

Similar bureaus have also been functioning in Kiangsu, Hunan, Chekiang, Hupeh, Kiangsi and other provinces, and according to the regulations published, the planting of poppy will be strictly prohibited, but opium produced in Szechuen and Yunnan will be, for the time being, permitted to be shipped to these provinces provided that the traffickers pay 30 cents for each ounce of the drug to the bureau. Twenty per cent. of the opium revenues in these provinces will be used to meet the financial deficiency of the province concerned, while the remaining 80 per cent will go to the Central Government.

The offices of the Prevention Bureau in Shanghai are situated at 81 Arsenal Road, Kaochangmiao, with Feng Wen-yuh in charge.

The national bureau is controlled by the Examination and Inspection Department of the Opium Suppression Commission. Li Chi-hung, who recently completed a study of the opium monopoly system in Formosa, is the director of the department. The other department of the commission handles general affairs, including the receipts turned in by the various bureaus. Dr. J. Heng Liu, chief of public health department of the Ministry of Interior, is director of the commission.

The Nanking government claims that the establishment of the new bureau does not mean the adoption of an opium monopoly, firmly denying allegations that the establishment of the bureaus will in any way encourage the habit of opium smoking in China.

There are reports, however that the National Government, suffering an economic strain, has decided to float a loan of $400,000,000 in the form of "opium suppression" bonds. Opium smoking dens are to be prohibited unless they register with the bureau and buy bonds ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 in proportion with their scales of business. In addition to the "licence fees," a tax of 30 cents will be levied on each ounce of opium or opium substitutes.

According to a report from Nanking published in the *Shun Pao* Shanghai daily newspaper, the total annual receipts from the five provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei. Kiangsi and Shantung, where the bureaus are being established, will be more than $100,000,000. Contrabard shipments worth a million or more dollars each are stated to be afloat, destined for China.

General Tu Wei-fan, Gendarmerie Commander of Nanchang, was placed under arrest at the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief June 29. He is charged with accepting a bribe of $10,000 from opium smugglers.

Canton-Nanking Controversy Reaches Opium Stage

Despite the fact that the so-called "National Government" at Canton has created an opium monopoly and has attempted to finance its campaign against the Nanking government on the revenues derived from opium, it has issued a provocative manifesto against President Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, alleging that they are deaf to the public protests against the sale of this dangerous drug. The manifesto says T. V. Soong has established a special tax bureau in Hankow which is merely an opium distributing center and in Shanghai an opium public sale bureau has been established. The Canton manifesto says further, "In selling opium, Chiang Kai-shek violates international agreement, weakens the strength of the nation and perpetuates civil war with the funds realized from opium sale."

Suppression Bureau Seizes Opium Worth a Million Dollars

A large quantity of opium, stated to be valued at a million dollars, was seized by the Opium Supression Bureau from a Chinese firm in the French Concession July 3 for failure to pay the stamp taxes in accordance with the regulations issued by the newly-established bureau.

The Bureau worked in co-operation with the French police. The seized drug was immediately removed to the Bureau, pending further disposal.

Open transportation of opium on government railways will henceforth be permissible as the result of order No. 12567 from the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters to the Ministry of Railways.

In fact on both the Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow, lines, transportation charges on opium have been collected by the responsible authorities for quite some time, the approximate levy being $2.99 per 100 ounces for any distance boyond 300 kilometers.

The authorities of the Tsinpu Railway after consultation of the various charges made by the other lines have finally decided to levy $7 per 100 ounces for any distance less than 400 kilometers, and $10 for any distance beyond.

Honan Official Accused of Violating Opium Suppression Law

Charges of openly advecating the sale and smoking of opium in Honan in violation of the National Opium-Suppression Law have been preferred against Li Mu-ching, Director of the Speciai Tax Department for Honan, in a petition from the Control Yuan to the National Government.

According to the petition, licenses have been issued to opium-dealers by Mr. Li, and the sale as well as shipment of the drug in all parts of the province are openly permitted. An opium monopoly has thus been brought into existence.

The situation, it is claimed, is entirely incompatible with the purpose of the Government in establishing the Special Tax Bureau in Honan, the petition states. What the Government aims at is the prohibition of the drug evil through regulation, whereas under Director Li's administration only revenue is sought after and no action is taking to exterminate he scourge.

Unification of China

(By Ong Joo Sun)

王如山

To all in China
I beg to address:
Let us fight no more,
Neither cause distress.

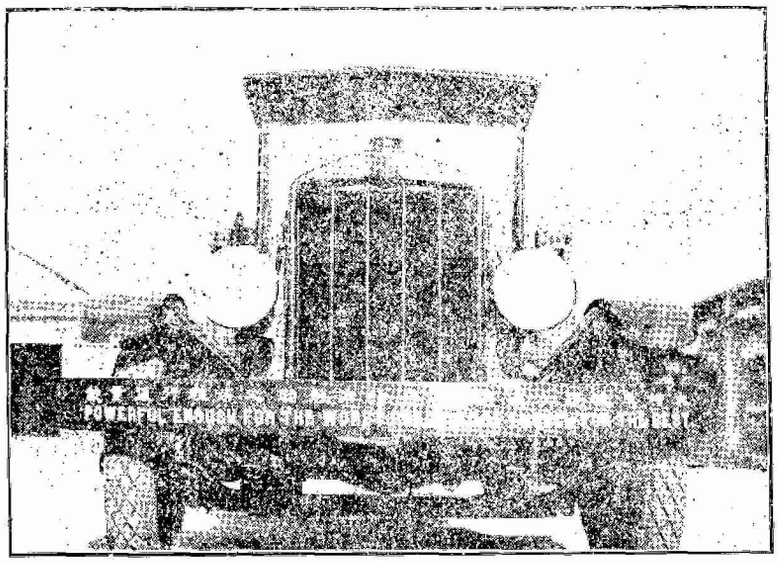
"United we stand,
Divided we fall."
Brothers and sisters,
Broadcast this to all.

Let past grievances
Be now set aside;
Let us have just laws
And by them abide.

11 Presgrave Street, Penang

Liaoning Arsenal Produces First Motor Truck with Munition Machinery

The Industrial Works associated with the Liaoning (Mukden) Trench Mortar Arsenal recently completed its first motor-truck, which, after thorough tests, has been put in production. The idea of utilizing the munition machinery of the arsenal for motor-truck manufacture was first conceived by Gen. Lee Yi-chun, Director of the Arsenal, about two years ago. After the consent to the scheme of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the North-eastern Authorities was obtained, Gen. Lee was granted a sum of $750,000 for the undertaking. With this fund, Gen. Lee immediately organized the Industrial Works connected with the Arsenal under his charge. He obtained the services of an experenced American truck designer, D. F. Myers and entered into contracts with leading automobile works abroad for purchasing parts that could not be manufactured at the works. After two years' work, the first truck is now completed and the following details regarding its construction may be of interest. These trucks —two types are being made—Model 75 and Model 100, are specially designed to meet the local requirements in China, that is, they are specially adapted to the existing bad roads. Speed has therefore been given secondary consideraion and the parts of the truck are specially designed to meet the severe strains likely to be imposed on them by the rough roads of China, Especially the wheels and axles are much sturdier than on any foreign truck on the China market. Various data of these two models follow:



Front View of Motor Truck Constructed at Mukden Arsenal

	Model 75	Model 100
Chassis weight.....	3500 lbs.	4600 lbs.
Body weight.....	1000 „	1400 „
Pay load.....	4000 „	6000 „
Total weight with load..	8500 „	12000 „
Power.....	61.5 B.HP	86 B.HP
Speed normal	25 M.PH	29 HPH
Speed, maximum	40 „	30 „
Wheelbase	142 „	160 „
Standard body length..	9 ft.	11 ft.
Price	G.$1070	G.$2000

According to present plans, the production will be 110 per year of Model 75, and 55 per year of Model 100. The following parts are at present purchased from abroad: engine, tyres, rear axle, and electric equipment. Other parts, including radiator, clutch, drive-shafts, front axle, springs, wheel,frame, transmission, etc., are made at the works.

"Just Like Chinese Politics"

(Reuter dispatch from London on July 3)

"Two old friends have fallen out and the discussion of their differences enlivened the proceedings in the House of Commons this afternoon when Mr. Lloyd George, in one of the bitterest personal attacks the House has heard for many years, replied to Sir John Simon's recent accusations against Lloyd George's policy. The accusations were made when Sir John seceded from the Liberal Party.

"Mr. Lloyd George said he had no objection to a man changing his opinions, but that man was not entitled to treat the matter as if he were the only one obeying his conscience. Greater men had changed their minds without "this slime of hypocrisy" in passing from one side to another.

"Amid loud laughter from the Labor members, Mr. Lloyd George likened Sir John Simon's defection to that of a lifelong teetotaler who, approaching the seventh decade of his life, suddenly took to drink and rolled from one side to another and then ended his career in an inebriates' home.-"

Tung Tse Academy Opened in South Manchuria

The new Tung Tse Academy at Haicheng along the South Manchuria Railway, not far from Newchwang, was formally inaugurated June 28. General Chen Hsin-ya, Commander of the North-eastern Military Police and and Vice-Chairman of the Board of the School, opened the new school buildings and Meng-hsin, representing Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang, the Chairman of the Board, delivered the inaugural address. Haicheng is the native place of General Chang Hsueh-liang, who donated $400,000 for the establishment of the Academy. Construction work started early in the autumn of 1929. The campus covers an area of almost 40 acres.

Baby Contest Held at Hangchow

A Baby Health Contest held under the auspices of the Summer Health Society was inaugurated at Hangchow July 3 in the presence of a large gathering of prominent officials and educational leaders. About 600 youngsters participated. The mothers of the babies competed in a contest July 8. Prizes for the winning children and their mothers were awarded at the assembly hall of the Hangchow Municipal Government July 9. A similar contest was held at Tsingtao.

Shanghai Municipal Council to Improve Press Facilities

A majority of the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council are reported to be in favor of the prosposals of the Publicity Committee and a Japanese member that a Japanese press officer be appointed in order to fill the need for providing more attractive and adequate publicity for municipal activities. The Council members are reported as being agreed that the present system of giving publicity on municipal matters is inadequate and lacking in clarity; also that it is issued in an unattractive form; it was also agreed that there was no employee in the service at present possessing all the required qualifications as a journalist. However, final decision on the question may be postponed until the new method of handling publicity has been tried out.

Senator Key Pittman Discusses China's Problems

Senator Key Pittman, on his arrival in Manila from China, July 6, expressed a high opinion of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and other Chinese officials. However, as regards conditions in China generally he was extremely critical and declared that three things were impeding China's progress, firstly, political disturbances, secondly, primitive transportation and communication, and thirdly, currency depression.

He expressed the opinion that the approach to the three problems is through the currency. Much of the civil disturbances can be traced to economic disturbances, he said.

Chinese Compradore of Bank and Assistant Commit Suicide

Hong Hing-fo, the compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at Haiphong, Indo-China, committed suicide three weeks ago by slashing his throat with a razor following a charge of alleged misappropriation of sixty thousand dollars. A week later another Chinese employee of the Bank, named Chu Tao-yu, similarly cut his throat on returning to his home, and died within a few minutes. The cause of this second suicide, it is stated, was financial embarrassment in which Chu found himself in connection with the alleged misappropriation of moneys which had led to the compradore taking his life.

Pick and Levitsky Figure in Another Sensational Court Case

Eugene Pick and Max Levitsky were brought up on remand at the Special Shanghai District Court July 4 on charges of posing as military advisors of the National Government. Levitsky was further charged with counterfeiting a seal of R. K. Raphael, a British merchant, who was the complainant in the case. Evidence of a proposed $1,800,000 deal in arms was given during the course of the trial. The accused were again remanded.

Mr. Raphael in his evidence said that on May 22 the two accused came to his office, this being the first time that he had met them. Levitsky came first and introduced himself as "Major Levitz." Pick, he said, introduced himself as "Capt Klige," but left shortly afterwards. Levitsky explained to him (Mr. Raphael,) that the object of his (Levitsky's) visit was to purchase arms. Levitsky told him that Chan Fah-ying, a "big man from the purchasing department of the army" would visit him later. On a following Sunday afternoon, witness said, a Chinese supposed to be Chan Fah-ying called on him with the two accused who told him that everything would be done properly in regard to the deal in arms. At that meeting he said, accused did not mention the quantity of arms that would be required, but told him they could do the business with him. On June 4, he said, they told him they would require 1,250 pistols and 6,500 rifles, the price for which amounted to $1,800,000.

Police Prosecutor Bryan interposed to suggest to the Court to endeavor to get the truth of the matter, whether or not the contract was being made with these people representing themselves as representatives of the Central Government or the Canton faction? The contract itself was silent as to what government it was.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Raphael said that he made three copies of a draft contract, one for himself and two which he handed to accused, one to be handed to Chan Fah-ying and the other to be sent to the Nanking Government who, he understood, would make a proper contract later and send it to him. Questioned about the phrase, "Shipment to be made to Canton," witness pointed out that shipment under the terms of the contract could be made to Canton, or such ports in China as buyers may designate or require.

Cross-examined by Mr. Premet witness said he had no connection with Chan Fah-ying except through "Major Levitz" and "Capt. Klige."

The two men in this case, who have borne a number of aliases, but are more generally referred to as Pick and Levitsky figured in a sensational trial at the Shanghai Provisional Court during the summer of 1929, when they were prosecuted on various charges, including fraud, deceit, forging of British and American Consular seals, etc. Pick was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, following a conviction on the forgery charge. Levitsky was discharged for lack of evidence.

Serious Floods in Many Parts of China

Reports continue to pour into Nanking from different parts of the country indicating the rapid development of a serious flood situation in various parts of China this summer. Both the West and North Rivers in Kwangtung have overflowed their banks, while the swollen Yungting and Taching Rivers in Tientsin are threatening an immediate inundation. The Grand Canal at Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, is also reported to have risen to a height of over 10 feet, submerging a number of villages. The old bed of the Yellow River flooded a large section of farm land at Tangshan, eastern Honan, according to a Hsuchow report. Later messages stated that the water is gradually subsiding but large tracts of rice fields off Tangshan, were, however, ruined by the floods.

According to a Hongkong message, hundreds of people have been rendered homeless by the overflow of the West and North Rivers in Kwangtung. The victims are now taking refuge on the hills nearby.

The waters of the West River began to recede July 5, and by that date a section of the Canton-Hankow Railway was no longer under water. Two weeks will be required to repair the roadbed.

A number of buildings outside the Hanhsi and Shuishsi Gates at Nanking collapsed as a result of the heavy rains.

Philanthropic organizations at Canton and Hongkong are busily organizing relief parties to rescue the victims from the flooded areas.

The torrential rise of the Yungting River has washed off the foundation of the Lukiu bridge near Tientsin, and threatens to break through the embankments built last year. A party of engineers and workmen was despatched by the Hopei Provincial Reconstruction Department to the menaced area to direct the immediate repair of the dykes.

Villagers in the various districts along the Grand Canal near Tsingkiangpu, north Kiangsu, are now frantically engaged in strengthening the embankment against the swollen waters, which have risen to over 10 feet. A company of soldiers attached to the 25th Independent Brigade stationed at Tsingkiangpu has also been despatched to assist in the flood-prevention work.

Western Liaoning is also suffering from floods, it is learned. Appeals for relief are continually being sent to Peiping, Tientsin and other principal cities of the country.

Tragic scenes are reported in the district of Tungning, near the Kirin-Siberia border, which the Suifenho has converted into a veritable sea, according to a Harbin despatch. More than one hundred inhabitants have been drowned and several hundreds rendered homeless and destitute. 50,000 mow of agricultural fields are submerged in water.

Both the passenger and freight services on the Peiping-Hankow Railway have been temporarily suspended due to destruction of a number of bridges south of the city of Yencheng as a result of inundations of the Liuho in Honan, a tributary of the Yangtse River. Altogether three bridges have been washed away and necessary repairs will take a considerable time, it is stated in railway circles.

U. S. Independence Day Fittingly Celebrated in Shanghai

American Independence Day was fittingly observed in Shanghai July 4, despite the threatening weather The principal feature of the day was the parade, early in the morning on the polo ground of the Race Course, of the Fourth Marines, led by the Fourth Marine Band. The parade and subsequent flag-raising ceremonies were witnessed not only by a large crowd of Americans, including particularly children, but also by members of many other nationalities, including Chinese. Miniature American flags had been distributed by Mrs. Cunningham, wife of the U. S. Consul General, and these were carried by the assembled children. The Band played appropriate patriotic and military music, ending up with "To the Colors," following which the flag was formally hoisted. After a short interval of silence, the assembled guests hurried to their autos and other means of conveyance to proceed to the U. S. Consulate General premises to attend the informal reception given by U. S. Consul General Cunningham and Judge Milton D. Purdy. The premises were gaily decorated for the occasion. Hundreds of Americans and friends of other nationalities gathered at the Consulate to offer felicitations and to partake of the refreshments.

Americans generally displayed flags on their premises. It was noticeable, however, that the younger generation was not keen on using firecrackers or engaging in any kind of pyrotechnic display. The present-day tendency is more towards sports, and it was a keen disappointment that owing to the rain which fell in the afternoon, the game of baseball which was to have been played between the Fourth Marines team and the Amateurs did not take place.

Shanghai Kuomintang Elects Officers

The election of officers for the Shanghai District Kuomintang took place July 1 in the presence of Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who represented the Central Executive Committee of the party. Eighteen members, including Wu Kai-sien, Pan Kung-chien (Commissioner of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai) and Wang Yen-sung (general secretary of the Shanghai District Kuomintang), were elected members of the standing committee. Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, and nine others were made members of the supervisory committee.

Chinese and Korean Communists Again Active in Japan

A Tokyo telegram states that the Japanese police are taking special precautions against activities by Chinese and Korean communists. Wholesale arrests last year had put a considerable stop to "Red" movements in Japan on the part of Chinese and Koreans, but there has been a recrudesence owing to the fact that many Chinese Communists have lately entered the country coming from Tientsin by way of Dairen.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak — Business Done 3,000,000 Shares — July 8

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. July 6	Tues. July 7
23½	11¼	1.00	Adams Express	17¾	15½
42¾	20	3.00	Allis Chalmers	26½	25
129¾	93	4.00	American Can	112½	108⅞
51¾	22⅜	—	American & Foreign Power	37¼	35¾
31⅝	11¼	—	American & For. Power W	20¾	19⅛
58½	25	4.00	American Smelting	38½	35⅞
201¾	158¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	182	177¾
130⅜	103¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	124¼	122½
80¾	42⅛	*3.00	American Waterworks	53½	51
43¼	19⅜	1.50	Anaconda Copper	29⅝	28
28⅝	11⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	16	15½
87⅞	44	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	61⅝	57⅞
70⅜	38¾	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	52⅜	47⅛
30¾	15⅛	1.00	Borg Warner	19⅞	18½
45⅜	24¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	27⅝	26½
131½	62⅞	6.00	Case J. I.	88⅞	79⅛
54⅛	28¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	41	38
25¾	13⅝	1.00	Chrysler	24⅛	22⅜
20¾	10⅛	.30	Cities Service, Com.	12⅛	11¾
45⅜	21½	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	34	32
16⅝	6¼	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	10	9⅞
12	7	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	Unq.	8¼
2¾	1⅜	—	" " war.	1¾	1⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	98⅜	94¾
12	5⅛	—	Continental Oil	8⅝	8
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3⅜	3½
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	72	71¼
107	72	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	90	87
185¾	122	5.00	Eastman Kodak	150	145
61	31¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	44⅛	40⅞
38⅜	12¾	2.50	Fox Film "A"	20¼	19
12	4⅜	—	General Aviation	5¾	6
54¾	36¼	1.60	General Electric	44½	42¾
56	43⅜	3.00	General Foods	49¼	48¾
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	39½	37
84⅛	46⅞	5.00	General Railway Signal	Unq.	52½
42½	22	2.50	Gold Dust	30⅞	29⅛
20⅞	8½	—	Goodrich Rubber	13¼	12⅜
52¾	31	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	41¼	39¼
22⅝	10¼	2.00	Granby	15	15
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,	15¼	14½
62½	27⅞	4.00	International Cement	35¼	36
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2	1⅞
60½	39¾	2.50	International Harvester	46	43⅞
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel	16	14¾
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	35⅞	33⅜ ?
80¾	41⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	58	53
15½	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	11	10½
31½	14⅝	2.00	Kennecott	21¼	20¼
27¾	18⅜	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	22¾	22¼
34⅞	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	29	28¾
91	62½	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	77½	74
63½	36½	3.00	Loew's: Inc	45	43¾
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	19¼	18¾
18½	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	Unq.	11⅝
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	21⅝ ?	19⅞
40⅞	21⅛	4.00	Nash Motors	30⅞	28⅛
14¾	6¼	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	11½	9¾
132¼	71¾	8.00	New York Central	93¾	86¾
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	9¼	8⅝
69½	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	56	54¼
11⅞	5½	.60	Packard Motor	7¾	7⅜
50¼	20⅛	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	27¼	26
64	42⅜	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅛	47¾
8½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	6¼	6⅛
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	8¾	8⅜
96½	73½	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	85	82
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	20½	18⅞
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	16	15⅛
53	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	51½	51⅛
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	56½	55⅝
10¼	4¾	—	Shell Union	7⅜	Unq.
23¾	10¾	—	Simmons Company	18⅞	16¼
54½	38½	2.00	Southern California Edison	45¼	44¼
20½	15¼	1.20	Standard Brands	18½	17¾
88⅜	55¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	68¼	65½
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	39⅛	37½
26	14⅛	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	17⅝	17½
36¼	18¼	2.00	Texas Corporation	23⅝	23
55¾	29⅜	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	36¾	34¼
59	33	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	39	38½
18	6¾	.40	Trans America	8¼*	7¾
72	44⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	53¾	51½
205⅛	137⅛	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	168½	164
38⅞	22¼	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	30¼	27½
31¼	14¼	.75	United Corporation	24⅞	23⅛
20⅜	10⅜	—	U.S. Rubber	15⅝	14⅞
152⅜	83⅜	7.00	U.S. Steel	103¾	98⅞
76¾	23½	—	Vanadium	35½	32⅛
20⅜	5	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	8¼	7½
107¾	55⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	71⅞	67⅝
65¾	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	70⅞	68⅝
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Missionaries Given Dinner in New York Prior to Departure for Orient

Twenty out of 78 missionaries for whom a dinner was given at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, several weeks ago by the Presbyterian Union of New York, are coming to China. M. Dodd, director of the medical work of the Board of Foreign Missions, said that, with anti-Christian Soviet Russia bordering most of the important fields for Christian missionary work and "impinging a great question mark" for workers in Persia, India, China and Korea, contemporary missionary work required more intelligence than ever.

Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, Moderator of the Church of Christ in China, said that despite missionary efforts most Chinese persons regarded Christianity as a foreign religion and were perplexed by the approximately 130 autonomous religious bodies which sought to introduce Christianity into China. He urged co-operation between missionaries and between churches and said that China welcomed American missionaries.

Military Advisory Council Meeting Is Held at Nanking

The first meeting of the Military Advisory Council was held under the chairmanship of General Kao Wei-yo, Acting President of the Council at Nanking July 1. Regulations governing the organization of the Study Committees for Military and Political Affairs and rules of procedure were adopted at the meeting. It was decided that a regular Council meeting be held monthly. The two Committees are to meet once a week.

Dispute in Ranks of Sino-French Scientific Expedition Is Settled

A telegram from Nanking July 1 stated that the Executive Yuan was dispatching a telegram to the Sino-French Scientific Mission prohibiting the further advance of the Mission into the Sinkiang district. It was intimated that the prohibition order was the result of the dispute which had arisen between Lieut. Point, the leader of the French group, and the Chinese members, one of whom had been assaulted. A telegram two days later stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had received a telegram from Peiping stating that the dispoute had been settled and that Lieut. Point had been replaced.

New South Manchuria Railway Officials Proceed to Dairen

The military authorities at Tokyo gave a farewell luncheon party June 30 to Count Uchida, the new president of the South Manchuria Railway, and Mr. Eguchi, the new Vice President, together with five directors of the S. M.R. then in Tokyo, on the occasion of the departure of Count Uchida and Mr. Eguchi for Dairen to take up the duties of their office. A *Rengo* disptach states that a free exchange of views took place between General Minami, the Minister for War, General Kanya, chief of the General Staff, and other high military officers, and the S. M. R. officials concerning outstanding problems in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Exchange Circular for the period ending Monday, 29th June. 1931.

Owing to the 3 yearly Bank Holidays on the 1st and 2nd July we have to published and distribute tomorrow, which does not cover a whole week.

Since our last the Chinese speculators have been extremely active building up an oversold position which it is estimated now amounts to some £ 1½ millions. The news of the progress of the Hoover Moratorium plan is being watched with great interest, the basis of the rise at present being more influenced by a restortion of confidence than of any present speeding up of Trade. Export business has been checked by the sudden rise of exchangd.

Silver:—Opened on the 25th inst. at 13⅜d. for spot and 13 3/16d forward and G. $o 28⅝, and closes to-day at 13 5/16d. and 13 1/16d. and G. $o.29½.

China Banks have bought and sold.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 25th inst. was 1/3½d., raised on the 26th inst. to 1/3 5/16d., and again to-day to 1/4d., but subsequently reduced to 1/3 15/16d.

The market opened on the 25th inst at 1/3 9/16d and G. $.31½ for T/T on London and New York; 4 m/s Cr. 1/4 1/16d. and G. $.32½: Yen Cross rate 49.41: Yen 157: Gold Bars 710.50. After an excited day with a considerable business transacted, the market closed with sellers at 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.32: Yen 154½: Gold Bars 710.

On the 26th inst with no special European news in concerning the Moratorium, rates moved back to 1/3 5/16d and G $.31 5/16: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 15/16d. and G. $.32 1/16: Yen 156½: and wavered all day by 1/16 and 1/32 respectively for T/T on London and New York closing quietly. Gold Bars opened at 723 and finished at 720.60.

On the 27th inst, a marked upward change took place, and on opening good sellers at 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.32⅛ appeared. Rates quickly advanced to 1/4 3/16d. G. $.32⅛: Yen 151: 4 m/s Cr. 1/4 1/16d. and G $.33⅛. At this point there was a lull, and we closed quietly steady at 1/4 1/8d. and G. $.32⅝: Gold Bars opened at 704 and closed at 702.

†	Average rates for May	Thursday June 25	Friday June 26	Saturday June 27	Monday June 29	Tuesday June 30	Wed. July 1
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	
T/T on London	1/2.735	1/3½	1/3½	1/3¾	1/4 1/3¾	1/3¾	
D/Dts ,,		1/3½	1/3½	1/3¾	1/4 1/3¾	1/3¾	
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 11/16	1/4 7/16 1/3 11/16	1/3 11/16	
T/T on India	82.390	87	87	88½	89¾ 88¼	88¼	
T/T on France	763.260	802	802	815	828 815	815	
T/T on N.Y.	29.845	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞	32¾ 31⅞	31⅞	
T/T on Demand		31⅜	31⅜	31⅞	32⅜ 31⅞	31⅞	
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		132	132	134	136 134	134	
T/T on H'kong	79.430	80¼ nom.	80 nom	80 nom	79⅞ nom. 79⅞	79¼ nom.	
T/T on Japan	165.750	157¼	157¼	165	152½ 165	155	
T/T on Batavia	74.310	78	78	79	80½ 79	79	
T/T on Straits	188.660	179	179	176½	173½ 176½	176½	
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/3.610	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 7/8 1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4½	1/4½	1/4¾	1/5 1/4 3/4	1/4¾	
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/3.860	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 7/8	1/5 1/8 1/4 7/8	1/4 7/8	
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	811.600	850	850	860	875 860	860	
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	31.670	33⅛	33⅜	33⅝	34⅛ 33⅝	33⅝	
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞	34⅜ 33⅞	33⅞	

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 29	June 30	June 20
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	13⅜	13 1/16	13 1/16	13 1/16		
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 285⅝ Tls.	G.$.287⅞ Tls.	G.$.287⅞ Tls.	G.$.25½ Tls.		
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	710.00 Tls.	720.80 Tls.	702.0 Tls.	715.80 Tls.		
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.	112.50 Tls.		
Native Bank Rate of Interest Call money)	72 7125	72.6875	72.7	72.825		
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	2%	2%	2%	2%		
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	2½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.27
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86½
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 5/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	2⅛%	Kobe on London	T/T 2 0 3/4

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 2, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	88	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	102	4.87
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	86	7.15
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106¼	4.62
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	60¾	10.25
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88½	7 05
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100¼	5.95
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	80½	8.14
German Central Bank for Agriculture. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	80½	9 93
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	84	7.25
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	107	5.93
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100	7.00
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	47½	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	107	5.99
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99½	5 54
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	95¼	5.81
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	77	10 34
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	81	7.10
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	25¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	80	7.94
Saxon Public Works .	6½% May 1, 1951	74	9 41
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	79½	8.97
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100	6.00
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	86½	7.24
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	102	6.78
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	54½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	29⅞	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	63⅜	—
Belgian National Rway. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	77¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	49½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	17¾	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	31⅜	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	42½	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	61	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	13	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	10½	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	33	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	77¾	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	69	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	48½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	27½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	21	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, May 4.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls* 70	*Pls.*	69 78
Yellow, Tsingtao ,, 85	,,	82.01
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.15
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	54
Egg Albumen Dried	,,	234
,, Whole Egg,	,,	17
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	696
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	38
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	58
Rhubarb	,,	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	698
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	89
Skins, Kid, Untanned	*Pcs.*	6,200
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	8,865
,, Mole, ,,	,,	5,000
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	700
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	1,500
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	18,050

TAISHAN, May 6.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings, Corded	*Pcs.*	191
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	582
Typewriters	,,	53
Cotton Piece Goods, Grey	*Yds.*	40,551
,, Embroidery, in Skeins	*Pls.*	22
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	,,	33
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	150
Asphalt	,,	5,238
Grease Lubsicating Mineral	,,	345
Gum, Unclassed	,,	11
Leather, Kid	,,	2
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	630
Starch	,,	1,040
Sugar of Milk	,,	253
Sulphur Black	,,	326
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,770
,, Stalk	,,	3,933
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,862
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	316
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	35,400
,, Unclassed	,,	105

PRESIDENT MADISON, May 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Milk, Evaporated	*Pls.*	156
,, Condensed	,,	27
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	3,247
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	352
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup ft.*	499,832
Motor-cycles	*Pcs.*	8
Motor-cars	,,	4

SILVERWILLOW, May 6.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	*Ps.*	17
Aluminium Sheets	,,	19
Petrolatum	,,	457
Starch	,,	462
Sulphur Black	,,	683
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,266
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 94	*G. Units*	4,818

GENERAL METZINGER, May 7.

Agents: Cie des Messageries Maritimes.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* ...150	*Pls*	554

TSUYAMA MARU, May 7.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 20	*Pls.*	19.90
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	3.36
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	210
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	182
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Bristles, Assorted	,,	89
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	29
,, Sheets, ,,	,,	42
Oil, Wood	,,	131
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,598
,, Doe, ,,	*Pcs.*	5,000
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	2,000
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	10,000

MENESTHEUS, May 8.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire)

From U. S. of America.

Grease	*Pls.*	28
Sulphur Black	,,	561
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,877
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,262
Hats, Panama	*Doz.*	14
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	28,121
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 14	*G. Units.*	7,629
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	2,226

NIEL MAERSK, May 8.

(Agents: Melchers & Co)

To U. S. of America.

Brassware	*Pls.*	27
Cotton Waste	,,	188
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	74
Wool, Sheep's	,,	568
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	768
,, Doe, ,,	*Pcs.*	38,179

NICOLINE MAERSK, May 9.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Woollen Piece Goods	*Yds.*	56
Cotton ,, ,,	,,	13
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Scraps	*Pls.*	420
Strips	,,	747
Tin Plate Cobbles	,,	367
Tinned Plates, Decorated	,,	28
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,760
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	2,468
Ink, Printing	,,	33
Paper, Boxboard	,,	3,117
,, Bank-note	,,	32
,, Chipboard	,,	412
,, Writing	,,	12
Resin	,,	368
Stone Powder	,,	15
Sugar Milk	,,	202
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,753
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	3,674
Paint	,,	65
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	3,918
Machinery	,,	2,451

NORDANGER, May 9.

(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	345,241
Gasolene, Mineral, in bulk	,,	509,790

GOLDEN SUN, May 11.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

To U. S. of America

Cotton Rags	*Pls.*	2,542
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	157
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	15
Hair, Human	,,	204
Seed, Sesamum	,,	45,087

PRESIDENT HAYES, May 11.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	2
Machines, Knitting	,,	1
Rubber Tires: For Motor-cars	,,	109
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars	,,	20
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	*Pls.*	20
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Pipes	,,	13
Pipe Fittings	,,	15
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	754
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	41
Sheets, Plain	,,	59
Aluminium Powder	,,	17
Asparagus	,,	13
Apples, Fresh	,,	139
Borax,	,,	168
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	38
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	*Pls.*	208
50 ,, ,,	,,	58
Indigo Grains, Artificial: 60 per cent. strength	,,	11
Leather, Sole	,,	13
Macaroni in bulk	,,	47
Newspapers, Old	,,	751
Paper, Printing	,,	18
Oranges, Fresh	,,	676
Pitch	,,	312
Soap, Household	,,	53
Sulphur Black	,,	244
Tobacco, Smoking	,,	183
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	8
Shoes	*Doz.prs.*	3,736
Files	*Doz.*	1,000
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 830	*G. Units*	37,577
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	43,463
Treasure: Silver Bullion	*Hk. Tls.*	563,423
,, Bars	,,	1,357,717

MANILA MARU, May 12.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 2,220 *Pls*	8,090
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	405
Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	*Supft.*	505,410
Merchantable	,,	276,852
Machinery, & Parts of	*G Units*	1,324

OLYMPIA, May 12.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wood Pulp, Chemical	*Pls.*	421
Timber, Softwood: Clear	*Sup.ft*	139,760
Merchantable	,,	476,695
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,428,946
Piling	,,	33,192

MONTREAL MARU, May 18.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls* 1,050	*Pls.*	3,796
Iron, Old	,,	52
Ink, Printing	,,	44
Pitch	,,	300
Paper, Chipboard	,,	6,131
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	23
Varnish	*Galls.*	36

SANYO MARU, May 18.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts above 45	*Pls.*	15
otton, Raw *Bls.* 900	,,	3,272
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	5
Screws	,,	3
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	25
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	,,	223
Starch	,,	577
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,167
Wax, Paraffin	*Pls.*	420
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 1,245	*G. U.*	37,402

SANYO MARU, May 19.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai *Bls* 35	*Pls.*	34.84
Yellow, Tsingtao ,, 90	,,	87.18
Silk Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai	*Bls.* 79	,, 254.50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	252
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	375
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Hides, Buffalo	,,	331
Oil, Wood	,,	460
Seed, Sesamum	,,	36,580
Wool, Sheep's	,,	300
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,842
,, Kid, ,,	*Pcs.*	5,770
,, Doe, ,,	,,	36,867
,, Lamb ,,	,,	1,000
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	48,525
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	10,570
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	13,800
,, Wild Cat ,,	,,	800

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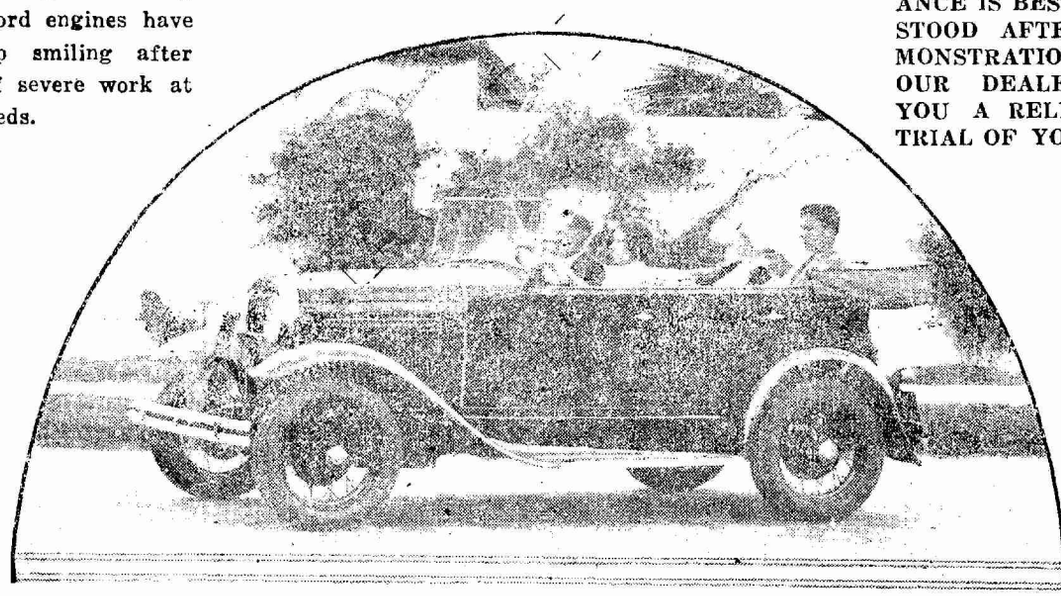

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